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HISTORY AND LEGENDS of PLACE NAMES IN IOWA THE MEANING OF OUR MAP

by
LEON C. HILLS, M. A., B. D., D. D.

A Tribute to the Early Settlers of the Mid-west.

"We crossed the prairies as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the west, as they the east,
The homestead of the free."

John G. Whittier



Men express their highest ideals and their noblest sentiments when they place names on the map of the land they love. The epic poem of a country is inscribed on its map in the form of place names.



DEDICATED TO
the memory of the intelligent Indians, the explorers and the early settlers who placed upon the map of Iowa names which bring to the attention of the youth, of our day, an encyclopedia of information.

OMAHA SCHOOL SUPPLY CO.

1937

OMAHA

NEBRASKA

HISTORY AND LEGENDS
of
PLACE NAMES IN IOWA

THE MEANING OF OUR MAP

BY
LEON C. HILLS



C WAHA SCHOOL SUPPLY CO.

To our good friends
Auntie Wish
and
Auntie Dee
formerly of Iowa
Compliments
of the
Author

Leon C. Hill
July 26 - 1937

A GROUP OF IOWA by Catlin



FRONTISPICE

The Frontispiece in this book bears the title, "A Group of Iowa". It is used by special permission given by Mrs. Ada O. Miner, wife of the historian, W. H. Miner, deceased. It was reproduced from the frontispiece of the book, "The Iowa" by W. H. Miner. The original was a pen sketch made by George Catlin. The Author makes this comment:

"From the scarce original engraving made in London, when these Indians were under the supervision of George Catlin."

From other sources we learn that George Catlin took a group of Iowa Indians to London. They attracted much attention in England. In Paris they were presented to the king and queen of France.

We have reason to believe that the following names apply to this picture, including the interpreter:

Men

Mew-hu-she-kaw	(The white cloud) chief civil. They wear bear claws and medals.
Neu-mon-ya	(The walking rain) war chief. (Third from left.)
See-non-ti-yah	(The blister feet) doctor. Wears horns.
Wash-ka-mon-ye	(The fast dancer) warrior.
Shon-ta-y-ee-ga	(The little wolf) warrior.
No-ho-mun-ye	(The Roman nose) warrior.
Wa-ta-wee-buck-a-nah	(Commanding general) The boy.

Women

Ruton-ye-wee-me	(The strutting pigeon) wife of Chief.
Ruton-wee-me	(Flying pigeon).
O-kee-wee-me	(Female bear).
Koon-za-ya-me	(Female eagle).

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THE PUPIL'S GUIDE

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THE PUPIL'S GUIDE is a complete and comprehensive book for the use of the
elementary school teacher in the teaching of the English language and literature.

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NAME MEANING

Names of towns and cities of Iowa and the names of the rivers and streams of the state are the result of the influence of the Indian tribes and the early settlers.

FOREWORD

This volume is a unique collection of historical facts and legends gleaned from available records concerning the names found on the map of Iowa.

Dr. Leon C. Hills, through long and tedious research, has traced the origin and meaning of the place names which appear on the map of our state. In doing this, he has brought to us interesting stories and legends of forty-one Indian tribes and the interpretation of over one hundred names which mark the subdivisions of our state. He has collected for us much that is valuable in the early history of Iowa and assembled it in such a fashion that it is a most interesting story for the boys and girls who are studying the history of Iowa. He has provided a valuable collection of historical facts for the archives of the future and handed down to the coming generation much that is valuable and which might have been lost had it not been preserved through his efforts.

This book provides excellent supplementary material for an Iowa history course, the geography classes and the literature classes in the elementary grades of the public schools. It is written to fit the vocabulary of the elementary child in such a manner that it will hold the attention and give an added zest to the students in our schools.

J. A. TRUE,
Superintendent of Public Schools
Council Bluffs, Iowa - April 1937.

NOTE BY THE AUTHOR

In publishing this book, the author desires to express appreciation for the encouragement he received from J. A. True, Joe Smith, Dr. Edgar R. Harlan, Miss Eva Canon, The Rev. J. R. Perkins, Mrs. Laura Leonard, Leslie M. Hays, George W. Kirn, Ray F. Myers, W. P. Hughes, W. R. Orchard, E. P. Chase, Daryl Dickson, Miss Nannie M. Hardin, Dr. Roy W. Eaton, John B. Brain and others.

Material aid was given by the librarians of Council Bluffs and Omaha, and by the State Library of Des Moines. The author is especially indebted to Mrs. Margaret Baller.

Cordial cooperation was given by Dr. E. R. Harlan, and by his assistants, Miss Halla Rhode and David C. Mott. Dr. William J. Petersen and Miss Ruth Gallagher, Ph. D., made helpful suggestions and secured information for the author. The same is true concerning the Hon. M. W. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C.

The author received encouraging letters, extending courtesies, from Cyrenus Cole, John R. Briggs, Thomas P. Christiansen, Mrs. Ada O. Miner, William B. Gemmill and others.

Courtesies were also extended by representatives of Ginn and Company, The Macmillan Company, The Torch Press of Cedar Rapids, Ia., the Arthur H. Clark Company of Glendale, Cal., the Chamber of Commerce of Sioux City, Ia., the Librarian of Congress and the Byron S. Adams Company of Washington, D. C.

It was Miss Gladys Fulmer who helped to prepare the manuscript for publication. Frank S. Brewster assisted in arranging material and in proof-reading.

Leon C. Hills
Council Bluffs, April, 1937.

Preface

This treatise is in no way intended to be a history of Iowa. The only subject presented is that which is either directly or indirectly suggested by some place name on the map. The idea is to present the map of Iowa in a new light to pupils of the sixth and seventh grades. Younger pupils and older ones will also find much of interest in this map-study.

In placing names, the Indians, the explorers, the fortune hunters, the soldiers and the early settlers unconsciously prepared an interesting encyclopedia of information for the school children of the future.

For example, there is a town in Dallas County called DeSoto. This very name explains why Spain laid claim to all lands watered by the great river which DeSoto discovered in 1541.

Another town, Clayton County, called Marquette arrests our attention in a potent manner. This name opens to the pupil an interesting incident in the history of the Iowa country and explains why the French laid claim to the territory.

A city and a county named Dubuque reveal the name of the first permanent white settler.

The name of the state introduces the pupil to a very interesting tribe of Indians. The names of several counties bring on to the stage a number of famous Indian chiefs. Incidentally more than forty Indian tribes are mentioned.

Over four hundred place names, found on the map of Iowa are described with reference to meaning and origin in this study. Over one hundred of these names are of Indian origin. About sixty names pertain to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. There are at least twenty Bible names and a hundred names that have a classic allusion.

The most trustworthy authorities have been consulted in the preparation of this list. It is not complete and is subject to correction. It must be borne in mind, however, that a certain word may have one meaning in one Indian dialect and an entirely different meaning in some other dialect. Often times the same word may have one meaning when applied to a chief and a very different meaning when given to a woman, as in the case of "Tama".

The name, Pottawattamie, suggests pages of interesting history. This is true of the name of any one of the ninety-nine counties.

A small village south of Sioux City, called Sergeant's Bluff, opens to the pupil a fascinating chapter of early annals.

We have no Bunker Hill monument in Iowa, but we do have a county named Warren.

In the extreme northwestern corner of the state, there is a place called Gitchie Manito State Park. This beauty spot should be called to the attention of the pupils in our public schools for it is little known.

The geologist informs us that this out-cropping reveals the oldest part of Iowa and that there was at one time a high mountain range in this part of the world. The very name of this park suggests the possibility of an important visit to what is now Lyon County by that distinguished "Pilgrim of the Plains", immortalized by the poet Longfellow in his "Song of Hiawatha".

At least fourteen names, mostly counties, and many other names bring to the mind of the pupil incidents relative to the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the War of the Revolution. Other names perpetuate the deeds of heroism in connection with the War with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War, other conflicts with the Indians, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the War with Spain, and the recent World War.

The names of seventeen of our Presidents may be found on our map. By grouping names the pupil can readily learn which parts of the state were settled by various groups of immigrants who came from Europe in the pioneer days.

The pupil is referred to at least fifty-five books of reference by means of about 260 references to chapters or to pages.

Some names suggest sentiment and reflection, some have the savor of romance. Other names reveal deep religious conviction. Ten of the Saints have well established stations on the map of Iowa. There are many place names which connect Iowa with classic literature, such as the plays of Shakespeare, "Evangeline," "Song of Hiawatha," the "Saga of King Olaf," by Longfellow; the "Song of Marion's Men," by William C. Bryant; to "Snow Bound," by Whittier; to the poems of Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott, Oliver Goldsmith, and Thomas Moore. There is a generous sprinkling of Bible names which connect Iowa with the Holy Land.

There are strings of place names which reveal the main

routes of the "Underground Railroad" and indicate localities where abolitionists were well established. The trails of the Latter Day Saints may also be traced across the state in the same way.

In addition to the names of streams, other natural features, counties and towns, there are 1609 townships. The names of these townships reveal in a remarkable way to the pupils of today the high ideals and the patriotic fervor of their forefathers. In this study, special attention is called to the names of townships in Plymouth, Pottawattamie, Fayette, Dubuque, Harrison, Woodbury, Sioux, Montgomery, Page, Mills, Fremont and Ida counties. Each county has names of interest.

The addenda present supplementary material for compositions on a number of subjects suggested by names on the map. There is a complete list of the counties and the origin of the names they bear.

Leon C. Hills
Council Bluffs, Iowa

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(Consult Index for Information?)

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Key to References in Various Books Consulted and Quoted in the Book,

History and Legends of Place Names in Iowa

- (A) "Geological Survey United States," Bulletin No. 258.
Many of the interpretations of Indian names and reasons assigned for the giving of place names are based on this governmental report.
- (B) "Handbook of American Indians," Smithsonian Institute. Bureau of Ethnology, Bulletin No. 30. (Supplementary information.)
- (C) "History of the People of Iowa," Cyrenus Cole, 1921.
- (D) "History of Iowa," Benjamin Gue, 1903, in three volumes.
- (E) "Iowa, Its Foremost History and Citizens," J. Brigham. Volume I.
- (F) "Stories of Iowa," A Children's History, T. P. Christiansen.
- (G) "Stories of Iowa for Boys and Girls," Mahan and Gallaher, 1929. (School Book)
- (H) "The Story Key to Geographic Names," Von Engeln and Urquhart, 1924.
- (I) "Romantic America," William Nelson Gemmill, 1926.
- (J) "History of Place Names," Stennett.
- (K) "Heroes of the Middle-West," Catherwood.
- (L) "How We Built the Union Pacific," Grenville M. Dodge.
- (M) "Romance of Omaha," Fred Carey (Pamphlet.)
- (N) "Iowa and War" (Black Hawk War), Jacob Vander Zee (Pamphlet).
- (O) "American History," Montgomery, Ginn & Co. (School Book).
- (P) "Encyclopedia Americana."
- (Q) "Catholic Encyclopedia."
- (R) "Encyclopedia Britannica," or International.
- (S) Longfellow's "Evangeline," Part II Canto 4.
- (T) "Geography of Iowa," James H. Lees (School Book) Dodge Lackey).
- (U) "People of Iowa," Edgar R. Harlan. Five Volumes.
(Index in Vol. I., highly recommended for accuracy.)

- (W) "Public Parks of Iowa," State Board of Conservation.
- (X) "Midland Monthly," Vol. V.
- (Y) "Trails, Rails and War," J. R. Perkins, 1928.
- (Z) "The Black Hawk War," Frank F. Stevens.
- (XX) "The Pathbreakers, from River to Ocean," Grace Heberd of Laramie, Wyoming, 1933. Splendid Material. Arthur H. Clark Co., Glendale, Cal.
- (YY) "Stories from the Far West," Joseph G. Masters, 1935. (This is a new book filled with interesting tales concerning the pioneer days of the great west. This book contains a helpful and accurate Glossary.)
- (ZZ) "Early Days at Council Bluffs," Charles H. Babbitt, Press "Red Men of Iowa," Fulton.

OTHER BOOKS CONSULTED

- "Red Men of Iowa," Fulton.
- "Indian Tribes of North America", Thomas L. McKenney.
- "Life of Black Hawk," Dictated by himself.
- "Palimpsest" in bound volumes.
- "The History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition", Elliott Coues.
- Early Maps of the Lewis and Clark Expedition not found in Books but on file in most libraries.
- "Nicolets Maps of the Lewis and Clark Expedition".
- "Annals of Iowa in Various Series".
- "Little Histories of North American Indians" No. 2, "The Iowa," by W. H. Miner.
This book gives a probable date for the presence of the Iowa in the "Land of Iowa" with an excellent map showing camping places. See pp. 10, 11 (Consult Appendix C for the various names of the Iowa).
- "A History of American Indians," W. H. Miner, Cambridge University Press, England.
- "History of Pottawattamie County," Field and Reed.
- "Historic Girlhoods," Holland gives an account of Pocahontas.
- "Exploring the History of Iowa," John Ely Briggs. Unit V. Civil War.
- "Census of Iowa," 1925 gives lists of Townships.
- "Iowa Facts 1931," by the State Historical Dept.
- "Iowa To-day," Emmet L. Morris.
- "Cha-ki-shi," Halla Rhode and Bessie Coon (1937). An interesting story of child life among the Mesquakie Indians of Iowa.

History and Legends of Place Names in Iowa

THE MEANING OF OUR MAP

This treatise is not a history. It is a study into the origin and meaning of place names, prepared as an incentive to map study.

One of the most illuminating books in a library is an atlas, even though it contains no pictures. Something of geology, much of history and realms of romance are easily discerned when we carefully study the map of a great state like Iowa. The map of Iowa is an epic poem in which every county is a canto.

We learn from the names of mountains and rivers who the first explorers were and from the names given the counties, townships and towns the character of the first settlers. The very names of Pike's Peak, in Colorado, and Fremont's Peak, in Wyoming, inform us.

Most of the rivers in America have Indian, Spanish, or French names. There is an old tradition that Hernando DeSoto was headed for Iowa (upper waters of the Mississippi) when he planned his last expedition. (D pp. 23, 24)

Rivers and streams were named long before there were any state boundaries. So that Iowa like many other states took its name from one of the first rivers explored. This river, in turn, took its name from a very interesting tribe of Indians called the Iowa. This tribe originated some place just north of the Great Lakes and seems to have been a branch of the Winnebagoes and closely related to the Otos, Missouris, Poncas, and Omahas. The Iowas migrated about the same time that the Winnebagoes came to Wisconsin where the latter were discovered by Nicolet in 1634. The Iowas came on some time later to the southwest and settled along the banks of the river which bears their name. Their first settlement was probably in Louisa County. The date is uncertain, but it must have been toward the close of the seventeenth century about the year 1700. (E Vol. I. p. 7). In Indian history, early dates are uncertain. (See Addenda, VIII, Iowa Indians).

In Clayton County you will find a town called Marquette. Why is there a town in Iowa called by this name? Here is the answer. So far as known officially, the first Europeans to view this part of the mid-west were Marquette and Joliet. Father Jacques Marquette was a French Jesuit Missionary and noted explorer. Louis Joliet was an educated French fur-trader.

These two fearless explorers, accompanied by five other Frenchmen, left Green Bay, Wisconsin early in June, 1673. This party ascended the Fox River, portaged to the Wisconsin River and descended that stream with the hope of discovering the great river, known to us as the Mississippi, "Father of Waters".

On June 17, 1673, these men came to the place where the Wisconsin empties into the Mississippi. They had a glimpse on that day of the land we call Iowa. Not knowing where they would land, they turned their canoes down stream. We quote the historian, Gue, Vol. I p. 30: "All about them was an unknown region. Not a human being was seen. The solitude of an unhabited country surrounded them. They landed from time to time, made camp, killed game and caught fish. They ascended the bluffs and saw in the distance boundless prairies. ---The atmosphere was laden with the perfume of flowers."

We do not know on which side of the river they camped from night to night, but we may presume that some of these landings were on the Iowa side of the river.

On June 25, they saw human foot prints near the water's edge. Leaving the canoes in charge of the five wood rangers, Marquette and Joliet landed and followed the foot prints in search of inhabitants. This first official landing was near the mouth of some branch of the Mississippi from the west. This river in question was probably the one we know as the Des Moines, although it might have been the Iowa. (U Vol. I p. 4) (E Vol. I p. 18) (F pp. 22, 23) (C pp. 12, 13) (D Vol. I p. 33).

Marquette and Joliet followed the trail for five or six miles over rolling prairie until they came to a group of three villages, inhabited by Indians who called themselves the Illini (Illinois). The sudden appearance of white men attracted much attention. The chief greeted the Frenchmen with a fine speech. He said that the earth had never seemed so beautiful nor the sun so bright or the river so calm and so free from rocks as on that day. Neither had their tobacco ever tasted so good nor their corn appeared so fine as when the Frenchmen came to visit them. (F p. 22, 23) (C p. 17) (U Vol. I p. 4) For an historic picture of Marquette's landing see commemorative postage stamp issued 1898. (Read Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha," Canto XXII for a paraphrase of this same sentiment. This paraphrase is one of the most beautiful passages in the entire song of Hiawatha.)

The peace pipe was passed and a feast prepared with four courses as follows: boiled corn, roast fish, dog meat and buffalo meat. By using signs Marquette, who could communicate in this manner, made it known to his hosts that white men did not eat dog meat. This third course was quickly removed. The Indians carefully picked out the bones of the fish for their

distinguished guests. The corn was served from a large wooden spoon.

These Illini Indians were very friendly. They gave Father Marquette a carefully made peace pipe which helped the explorer to make the acquaintance of many other tribes all the way down the river. This was indeed a happy landing. How unfortunate for all concerned that all of the other white men who came later did not practice the same spirit of kindness and reveal the same interest in the Indians which dominated the missionaries! Some of those who came later came to exploit the Indians by selling them gewgaws at exorbitant prices and by unlawfully selling them whiskey. (F pp. 23, 32) Read what Father De Smet said on this same subject. (E Vol. I pp. 56, 57)

One of the oldest cities in the state is called Dubuque. This city and the county were named in honor of Julien Dubuque, who is mentioned as the "First citizen of Iowa". He came to Iowa in September, 1788, from Prairie du Chien. He made friends with the Fox braves who in turn informed him of the rich lead mines on Cat Fish Creek. In 1795, he secured a grant from Baron de Carondelet, Spanish Governor. Dubuque opened these mines and called them "Mines of Spain," which reminds us that this land was Spanish territory in the early days and again claimed by Spain from 1762 till 1800. (G pp. 25, 26) (F pp. 23, 34) The Indians called Dubuque "Little Cloud" as he was small of stature.

Prairie du Chien is a town in Wisconsin, but this place is closely associated with the history of Iowa. This name, in French, means "Dog of the Prairie". In the "Story of Iowa," by Christensen, we are informed that there were colonies of dogs in Iowa at that time, unlike the dogs of the Indians for these new dogs had their holes in the higher prairies. Evidently these strange animals were prairie dogs. (F p. 15)

FRENCH NAMES

Names such as Marquette, Prairie du Chien, Dubuque, Montpelier, Le Clair, Odebolt (Odebeau), Girard, Talleyrand, Tete de Mort, Bonaparte, Bellevue and other names clearly indicate that the land of Iowa was explored and partly settled in places by the French. (C p. 8) Iowa was claimed by the French from 1682 until 1762.

The French claimed this territory for a second time from 1800 till 1803 when a large part of their claim was ceded to the United States by a concession known as the Louisiana Purchase.

SPANISH NAMES

De Soto, a town in Dallas County, was named in honor of Hernando De Soto, the far famed Spanish explorer who was the first to attempt to explore into the regions of the upper Mississippi, which river he discovered in 1541. De Soto laid claim in the name of Spain, to all lands, that were drained by this great river. This claim included the land we now call Iowa. (U Vol. I p. 1) (C p. 2)

Other Spanish names on the map are: Nevada (Land of Snow); Eldorado (Land of Gold); Leon is an old Spanish sir name; Amador means lover. There is a town in Shelby County called Panama, and another town in Davis County called Monterey. This word means the "King's Mountain" and was probably given in memory of the battle of Monterey of Mexican War fame. Durango is a sir name.

The Spaniards laid claim to all this vast territory in a particular way from 1763 till 1800. Turn to the story of Dubuque.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

In the year 1803, during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, the United States secured clear titles to about 875,000 square miles of fertile land for \$15,600,000. This was at the rate of less than three cents per acre, without the shedding of blood. This was a peaceful conquest of great importance to our country.

There is probably no other instance in history where one government secured from another government such a large acquisition of fertile land by peaceful process.

THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

In 1804, the president sent an expedition, under Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark, to explore this new territory. (C pp. 42, 43)

This expedition set forth May 14, 1804. Their first contact with the Indians was near the present site of Council Bluffs on July 28 and 29 the same year. This landing was on the Iowa side of the Missouri River. (See "The History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition," Coues, Vol. I pp. 60-66.)

A messenger was sent back to his tribe to make arrangements for a council with the chiefs of the Ottos and Missouris. This council was held August 3, on the Nebraska side of the river at or near the present site of Fort Calhoun, about fifteen miles north of Omaha.

(See Addenda under a sketch of Pottawattamie County and Council Bluffs) (C pp. 42, 43) (Brigham's "History of Iowa," Vol. I, p. 53)

An impressive panel has been erected on a prominent bluff about three miles north of the Post Office of Council Bluffs, known as Rainbow Point, to commemorate this historic landing and as a memorial to the Louisiana Purchase.

Another landing, on the Iowa side, was made at the mouth of "Petite Riverre Des Sious" which means little Sioux. This name reveals how far the Sioux Indians claimed possession of land for hunting purposes. The explorers heard of the Lac d'Esprit on the Dog Plains. There is an interesting tradition and myth connected with Spirit Lake. These Dog Plains might possibly refer to the home of the prairie dogs. (C p. 43) (G p. 47) ("Annals of Iowa," 1862 p. 23)

A few miles south of the present site of Sioux City there is a railroad station called Sergeant's Bluff, named in memory of Sergeant Charles Floyd who was the first member of the expedition to lose his life. His body was buried on a bluff near the place where he died. A temporary marker was planted. About a century later an imposing monument in the form of an obelisk 104 feet in height was erected and is known as Floyd's Monument.

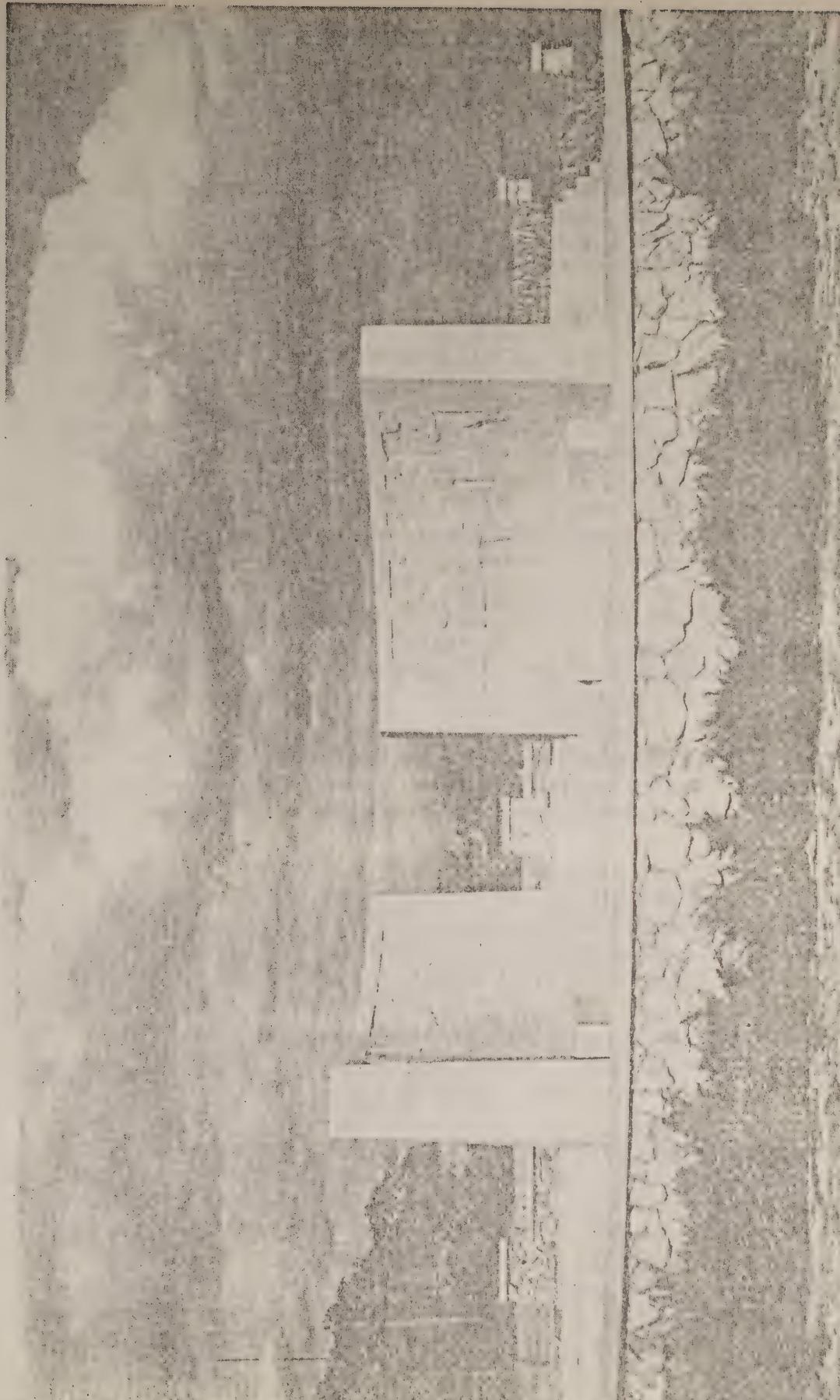
This is one of the few instances in history where a town was named in honor of the rank which the man held at the time of his death. The town is called "Sergeant's Bluff in honor of this sergeant.

This same monument also commemorates the Louisiana purchase as well as the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

OTHER EXPLORATIONS

Near McGregor, in Clayton County, there is an outstanding bluff known as Pike's Peak or Pike Hill. The eminence is memorable because a very noted explorer once stood on that elevation and viewed the lay of the land with plans for establishing out posts for the army. This hill-top was named in honor of Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who was sent by the War Department to explore that portion of our new territory along the upper Mississippi River. Pike spent about nine months on this expedition, in the year 1805. He presented American Flags to the Indians and urged them to give their allegiance to their new government. (P Under Pike) (G pp. 56-63)

Find Boone County and learn how that perfectly square county received its name. Boone County and River were not named for Daniel Boone, the pioneer, as many suppose, but the river, and later the county were so named in honor of Lieutenant Nathaniel Boone, son of the pioneer. Nathaniel was a de-



PANEL ON RAINBOW POINT

Courtesy McMillen Studio, Council Bluffs, Iowa

pendable captain of dragoons. As the commanding officer of one Company he explored a large section of Iowa west and north of the Black Hawk Purchase. His soldiers named the river in honor of their brave commander. (C p. 137). Henry County was likewise named for a daring young officer who made a remarkable record in two wars and in many campaigns. Reference is made to Henry Dodge. "He was the Colonel Roosevelt of that era and his rangers were the Rough Riders". (C p. 138)

EARLY INHABITANTS

The first inhabitants of Iowa were Mound Builders. See maps of the Mound Builders in eastern Iowa (D pp. 15-19) There is quite a long line of mounds shown on these maps extending from a little south of Toolsburg, in Louisa County, up to the city of Muscatine. Other mounds extend as far west as the Little Sioux. There are some mounds near Des Moines and near Lehigh, in Webster County. The area having the largest number of mounds is found in northeastern Iowa.

After the Mound Builders, came nations and tribes of Indians from the north and from the east. For a study concerning Indian names, see (B "Handbook of American Indians," Smithsonian Institute, Bulletin No. 30) (A Bulletin No. 258)

You will find a great many Indian names on the map of Iowa and every name has a significant meaning. In giving names, the Indians reveal a poetic and a pious nature. Some of these Indian names suggest pages and chapters of romantic history.

The state of Iowa took its name from the river and the river was named for a tribe of Indians which once roamed the prairies along its banks. Reference has been made concerning their origin, their connections with other tribes and as to the probable time that they migrated from Wisconsin into Iowa. (See paragragh on "The Tribe Iowa.")

There is a difference of opinion as to the origin of the name, Iowa. Some authorities declare that the word means "Sleepy ones". This might mean that they were more peaceful than their neighbors.

"Father Andri, writing from Green Bay, in 1676, less than three years after the landing of Marquette and Joilet on Iowa soil, alludes to an nation of neutrals between the warring Sioux and the Winnebagoes called 'Aiaoua'" (E Vol. I p. 7)

Antoine Le Clair mentions a tribe which seemed to be wandering in search of a new home. When, at last this tribe came to a place which they admired, they exclaimed, "Iowa" which meant, "This is the place."

The first permanent settlement of this tribe must have

been in Louisa County about the year 1690. (E p. 8) (D p. 67)
(D p. 67)

What early settler secured a grant from Spain?
Why was this necessary?

As a rule who place the first names on a map?

What features are given names first in a new country?

How much per acre did the land of Iowa cost in 1803?

INDIAN PLACE NAMES

In many instances, tribes were named by their enemies in derision. For example, the Sioux did not choose their title for it means "Little Snakes".

Find the following places on the map and note the meaning of these names.

Algona, Kossuth County, refers to the scenic Algonquin waters. Anamosa, a county seat, is an Indian word with a Spanish pronunciation and spelling. It was the name of a Sauk Indian woman. It means "A litter of foxes", or, "A white Fawn" (A Bulletin 258). Appanoose is a word which means "A chief when a child". The feminine is "Wenonah". Chariton, a small stream and county seat of Lucas County, "Like the otter."

Checaqua, a creek, means "Skunk".

Competine, small stream in Wapello County, "A small office". ("Red Men of Iowa" 422) Decorah, Winneshiek County, is named for a Winnebago chief. It means "Spoon". Delaware, a county, means, "Real men".

Des Moines seems to be a combination of French and Indian. It means "The way of the monks". (A under Des Moines) (See Des Moines and Polk County by Brigham Vol. 1, p. 4.)

Gitchie Monito is a state park in Lyon County. This expression means "The Great Spirit". It is a common term among all Indians for deity. (See Addenda for the history of this name as applied to the state park.) Hiawatha, "Wise Man". Hawkeye—name given to the native born "Alert". Keokuk was a chief. His name means "Running fox", or "Watchful fox". Keosauqua, a town in Van Buren County, "The stream bearing a floating mass of snow, slush, or ice" (Edgar R. Harlan, State Curator).

Keota, Keokuk County. "Gone to visit" or "the fire is gone out". Keyapaha, a river, "Turtle Hills" (Sioux).

Mahaska, a county, bears the name of one of the outstanding chiefs of the tribe Iowa. The name means "White Cloud". (See sketch, Iowa Tribe)

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak, a chief of Sauk, or Sac. "B'ack Hawk or Sparrow".

Maquoketa, seat of Jackson County, "High Bank". ("Red Men of Iowa" p. 427)

Ma-oui-ke-ta (Mesquakie) means "Abundance of bear" (Edgar Harlan)

Man-haw-gaw, first chief of the Iowas after coming to Iowa, means "Wounding arrow". ("Red Men of Iowa," p. 113) Mississippi means "Father of Waters". Missouri means "Great Muddy". (B p. 911) "Muddy Water" (A p. 210)

Mondamin, Harrison County, is the Indian name for corn. Mondamin is a character in the "Song of Hiawatha."

Monona might mean, "Beautiful land" or "Peaceful valley".

Muscatine means "Dwellers in the prairie", a tribe of Indians.

Nashua refers to the "Land between".

Nauasia, beautiful daughter of Black Hawk. (C p. 118)

Nebraska, digressing a little we find that this word means "Shallow water", and was given originally to the River Platte. Longfellow refers to this river in "Evangeline" (S part II Canto 4) (A Bulletin 258) (See Addenda on Fremont).

Nemaha means "Muddy water".

Neola, "Place of lookout". (Pruitt)

Nishnabotna means "Canoe making river". This is the only river in the southwestern part of the state large enough for the use of canoes.

Nedaway is another word for "Snakes".

Nokomis, a township in Buena Vista County, is named for the grandmother of Hiawatha, the word means grandmother. It also means "Daughter of the Moon". (See "Standard Dictionary" 1903 p. 2301)

Ocheyedan, a town and stream, Osceola County, means "Place of Mourning".

Oko-bo-ji, a lake and town in Dickinson County "Signifies a place of rest". (See "Spirit Lake Massacre" Abbie Gardner Sharp p. 40) Okoboji is a Dakota word derived from "Huh-bo-jv" which means literally, "A field of swamp grass" (I p. 82). Literally, this word might possibly mean "Blue Waters". Oko is an Indian word for water. (Librarian Omaha) (See "Red Men of Iowa" p. 434)

Omaha, the name of a tribe closely related to the Iowas, means "Upstream people" (Bulletin 258). The most distinguished member of this tribe was chief Logan Fontenelle. His father was a Frenchman of noble birth who fled to New Orleans as a place of refuge during the French Revolution. The son, Logan, part Indian, was well educated and acted as interpreter for the government for many years. Young chief Logan Fontenelle managed to keep peace between the Omahas and the whites as long as he lived. He was killed by the Sioux. Many prominent white persons attended his funeral service as he was buried about a mile north of Bellevue, Nebraska.

Onawa, Monona County, means "Wide awake". "Onaway" is a character in the Song of Hiawatha. Ontario, a town, means "Beautiful lake".

Osceola means "Black drink".

Ottumwa means "Place of the lone chief". "More probably, 'Rapids' or 'Tumbling waters'" (Bulletin 258)

Oto, a tribe of Indians living in Nebraska. The name means, "lechers". (Lewd men) (B Bulletin 30)

Owassa, in Hardin County, means "Bear".

Peosta, village in Dubuque County, means "Gorge in the rocks".

Pottawattamie is the name of a tribe. The word means "Makers of fires", council fires. (See Addenda under Pottawattamie County.) (D Vol. III pp. 402, 403)

Powhatan, township in Pocohontas County, "Man by water falls".

Sac City and county bear a name meaning "People of the outlet" or "People of the yellow earth". (Bulletin 30)

Seneca (Tribe) Township, Kossuth County, "Place of stone".

Shawondasee means "South Wind". It is mentioned in Hiawatha.

Shenandoah, in Iowa, was named in memory of the Shenandoah valley in Virginia. The name means "Sprucey stream". (Sioux)

Tama County was named for a noted chief of the Fox Indians. When applied to a chief of one tribe it means "Sudden crash", or, "the bear that makes the rocks tremble". (A p. 296) (B p. 672) (D Vol. I. p. 93) See sketch under counties. This same name when applied to the wife of chief Powesheik was interpreted to mean "Beautiful, lovely, or pleasant". Our English words, "awful" and "homely", are used with very different meanings. (A under Tama)

Tippecanoe, a township in Henry County, is for a famous battle fought by Gen. William Henry Harrison in 1811.

Titonka, Kossuth County, is the word for "Big house." (Sioux)

Wabash is a common word among Indian tribes for "Cloud full of water", or "Cloud borne by an equinoctial wind" or "White water". (A 258)

Washta, Cherokee County, means "Good". (Sioux)

Wap-el-lo County is named for a chief and the word means "He who is painted white". (A 258)

Wap-si-pin-i-con, an important river in eastern Iowa, was given this name because a peculiar root was found in abundance along its banks. This name is translated "White potatoes". (A 258) ("The root of the sagittaria lily which is edible".) (Edgar R. Harlan)

Waubonsie, a chief of the Pottawattamie tribe. (Meaning unknown.)

Waukon, a town in Allamakee County, means "Moss on trees that is edible."

Wenonah, mother of Hiawatha, means "The princess".

Winneshiek was a sooth-sayer. His name means "Coming Thunder". See the sketch under counties. (C pp. 85, 92)



MESQUAKIE SQUAW AND PAPOOSE
Courtesy State Historical Memorial and Art Dept.

THE TRIBE IOWA

The Tribe Iowa was comparatively small and in some ways weak, but this branch of a larger family produced some remarkable characters, such as Man-haw-gaw. Under his leadership this clan migrated into the region which now bears its name. (D Vol. I. p. 67) (E p. 7)

The most famous chief was Mahaska, the First, son of Man-haw-gaw. He made his home in the Des Moines valley where the town of Eldon, Wapello County, is now located.

Mahaska had seven wives. His favorite wife was a very attractive woman named Rant-che-wai-me which means "Female flying pigeon".

In 1824, Mahaska was called to Washington to sign a treaty. Rant-che-wai-me, fearing that evil might befall her husband, stealthily followed the chief until she was recognized as one of the official party. "The flying pigeon of the prairie" attracted

marked attention at the capitol by reason of her great beauty and splendid intelligence. Her portrait was painted by a well known artist in Washington. This picture has also attracted much attention all through the years and has suggested a type for the aboriginal American Madonna. On her return to her people, she had much to say concerning the faults and the failings of the white women. Ran-che-wai-me devoted much time to ministering to the sick and the unfortunate among her people. She met a tragic death. Some place in Iowa should bear her name. (D Vol. I p. 68) (C pp. 57, 117)

"The Iowas were worshipers of the Great Spirit whom they called Gitchie Manito, the creator and ruler of the universe. They had a tradition that a very long time ago a month's rain came and drowned all living animals except a few who escaped in a great canoe"-- "Among themselves, the Iowas were called Pa-hu-ca which means 'Dusty Nose' ". The Tribe Iowa has been known by 113 different names. (See Addenda, Tribe Iowa.)

"Their language was of the Dakota group. They were divided into eight clans known as Eagle, Pigeon, Buffalo, Elk, Bear, Wolf, Beaver, and Snake". (D Vol. I p. 71)

The Iowas were noted for their many dances, such as, the welcome, approaching, eagle or swoop dance, calumet or pipe dance, ball play dance, buffalo and bear dance. The most exciting was their far famed war dance, followed by the scalp dance.

The Iowa Indians were also noted for their music. Here is a list of their songs; the War Song, the Death Song, the Wolf, the Medicine, the Bread and the Farewell songs.

As old treaties were revised and abrogated, the Iowas lost their holdings in the state to which they had given their name.

About the year 1836, the Iowas, under the leadership of Mahaska, the Second, a chief who did not measure up to his father, were compelled to migrate down into Doniphan County, Kansas. They were accompanied by a small band of the Sauk or Sac Indians. They were placed on a reservation near the present site of Highland. The Rev. Samuel Irvin, a venerable missionary of the Presbyterian church, established a mission among them. Later they were placed on a small reservation near White Cloud, Kansas. According to tradition, Mahaska, the Second, came to a sad end. ("Red Men of Iowa")

The Iowas, with sad hearts, left the land they loved so dearly. They never felt at home in any other locality. To them the word, "Iowa", still meant, "This is the place". (D Vol. I p. 71) (C pp. 114, 81, 28, 29)

Did our government treat the Indians in a just way when new treaties were made?



FIRST WHITE SETTLERS

We have already learned that the first names placed on the map of Iowa were Indian and French. As we search the map again we shall discover that about the year 1836, and the years following, settlers in great numbers began to migrate across the Mississippi River into the territory known as the Black Hawk Purchase. (For map see C p. 128)

From the study of the new place names, we shall now learn that these settlers were for the most part of excellent quality. Two authorities are quoted. "The preponderance of the American element in Iowa remained. Four-fifths of the new settlers were native stocks from the older states. No mid-western state remained more American than Iowa". (C pp. 408, 409)

We read again that the settlers who began to migrate into the state in 1836 and 1837 revealed, "High ambition, the unbending moral quality, unflagging industry, their love of home, their insistence on free schools, their loyalty to religious ideals." (E Vol. I pp. 68, 69)

These complimentary statements are all verified by the place names on our map.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION COMMEMORATED

We have no Bunker Hill monument in Iowa, but we do have a county named Warren in memory of General Joseph Warren, who was one of the first to fall at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. It was Gen. Warren who sent Paul Revere on his famous mid-night ride. General Warren is known as "The true patriot". (See Frothingham's, "Joseph Warren", p. 507) (P under Warren)

Marion County was named for General Frances Marion, known and feared by the British as the "Swamp Fox". His name, like many other names, was carried a thousand miles and placed on the map of Iowa. His epitaph declares that he "Lived without fear and died without reproach." (See "Song of Marion's Men", W. C. Bryant.)

Wayne County was named for General Anthony Wayne, known to the British as, "Mad Anthony". He too was a courageous and self sacrificing leader of men. This strange title was given to him by reason of his unexpected and daring attacks on his enemy. (O p. 182)

Shelby County and town were named for General Isaac Shelby, of Revolutionary fame. Greene County is for General Nathaniel Greene, a Quaker who went to war for a just cause. He saved the day at the battle of the Brandywine. (See P under

N. Greene.) General Greene is considered by some historians as the most efficient general of the Revolutionary War, next to Washington. (O p. 184)

Fayette County is named in honor of Marie Jean Paul Roch Gilbert Motier Marquis de La Fayette, the venerable Frenchman who came to the aid of the American colonies in the hour of great need. (O p. 179)

Jasper County is for Sergeant William Jasper, of South Carolina, one of the heroes who rescued the flag at Fort Moultrie. He refused a commission saying, "I am only a sergeant". (P under Jasper)

Stark, Mahaska County, is for Colonel John Stark, hero of the battle of Bennington, Vt. When this bold commanding officer saw the enemy face to face he said to his men, "There they are boys, we beat them today or Mollie Stark is a widow". These words inspired his men. Their victory that day was important and the commanding hero lived many years to enjoy the freedom for which he had offered his life. (O pp. 176, 177)

Montgomery County is for General Richard Montgomery. He was a native of Ireland. He fought with the British in the French and Indian wars, but came to the colonies and espoused their cause. After gaining many victories for the colonies, he was killed at Quebec, in 1775. (O p. 165)

Mercer Township, Adams County, was probably named for Gen. Hugh Mercer who assisted Washington at Trenton and was killed a few days later at the battle of Princeton.

Monmouth, Jackson County, was so named to remind the children of Iowa of the battle of Monmouth fought near Princeton, New Jersey, June 28, 1778. Washington was away when the conflict opened and the battle was nearly lost by reason of jealousy on the part of some of the subordinate officers.

De Kalb, a township in Fayette County, was named for a descendant of Baron De Kalb who came to America with Lafayette to aid the colonies. De Kalb rendered excellent service.

Steuben, a town on the older maps in Davis County, was named for Baron von Steuben who was a Prussian military engineer. He came to America by way of France to assist the colonies. He was made a general in the American army. He died in America.

Putnam, a township in Fayette County, was probably named for General Israel Putnam, a bold leader of men during the Revolutionary War.

Place names on the map such as Concord, Lexington, Princeton, Trenton, and Yorktown, should remind the youth of Iowa of other battles fought in the cause of independence.

There is hardly a state in the Union which does not have a county, a town, or a township named in honor of the "Father of his country". Iowa is no exception for in this state there is a county, a town and forty-five townships named Washington.

Although Washington is recognized today as a very clever general, yet the fact remains that he met more defeats than victories. There were many times when his army might have been annihilated if he had not directed a well planned retreat.

Someone has said that Washington wore his enemy out trying to find him. His four outstanding victories in the War of the Revolution are Princeton, Monmouth, Trenton, and Yorktown. These four names have places on our map.

The following place names are for signers of the Declaration of Independence: Hancock, Floyd, Franklin, Carroll, Jefferson. At least nine other counties were named for heroes of the Revolution. Counting townships there will be found about ninety-five names on the map that pertain to the war just mentioned.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

Can you find place names on our map which picture to us the far famed ride of Paul Revere? Dr. Joseph Warren (county), known as, "The true patriot", asked Paul Revere to be ready with his best steed to make a rapid ride from Boston (New Boston) out to Lexington (town) via Charleston (town) on to Concord (township) on the night of April 18, 1775. Revere was to be "Ready to ride" at a signal from the Old North Church in case the British moved in the direction of Concord where John Hancock (county) was guarding supplies which the colonists had accumulated at that place.

Find these six names on the map.

WAR WITH TRIPOLI

Tripoli, situated on the northern coast of Africa is a long way from the plains of Iowa, but there is at least one name on the map which reminds the student of our war with Tripoli, in 1803 and 1804. Reference is made to Decatur County named in honor of George Stephen Decatur, an American Commodore who attained considerable fame. The war with Tripoli grew out of a custom that the seamen of that country had of exacting tribute from the nations of Europe for protection from their pirates. Our government refused to pay tribute. Tripoli declared war on the United States. Commodore Decatur drove those pirates from the high seas. His exploits in this war and again in the War of 1812 constitute a romantic chapter in the annals of American naval history. Decatur trained the youthful Far-

ragut for action in the Civil War and Farragut, in turn, trained young George Dewey for service in the Spanish American War. (O p. 208) (P under Decatur) (P under Farragut) (P under Dewey)

WAR OF 1812

Decatur, Jackson and Scott Counties link Iowa with the War of 1812. Jackson County is named in honor of Andrew Jackson, hero of the battle of New Orleans, fought January 8, 1815. A peace treaty had already been signed at Ghent two weeks before this battle was fought. (O p. 223)

Madison County is for James Madison, president during the War of 1812. Harrison County is for General William Henry Harrison, hero of the battle of Tippecanoe which led up to the War of 1812. (O p. 216)

SKETCH OF THE BLACK HAWK WAR FROM THE MAP

If you make out a list of the counties named for Indian chiefs you will have a splendid background for a history of the Black Hawk War which was fought in 1832.

Although Black Hawk was considered a public enemy for many years, yet it was quite in keeping with the ideals of the early settlers to name one of their counties in his honor. Several books have been published concerning this outstanding leader of the midwest. Some of these sketches have done Black Hawk a great injustice.

He was born at Kaskaskia, Illinois in 1767. He died on a farm a few miles southeast of the present site of Eldon at the age of seventy one. (1838). "He was buried on a spot long before selected by himself, on the banks of the Des Moines River near the north east corner of Davis county". (D Vol. I p. 86) His real name was Ma-Ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak which means "Black Sparrow or Hawk". (See "Life of Black Hawk" dictated by himself.)

In his younger years he had lived in territory that had been claimed by the French, by the Spaniards, by the British and later by the United States. The Indians had a confused idea as to the actual ownership. In fact, the Indians had a strong conviction that this western country belonged to them.

Black Hawk fought with the British in the War of 1812 with the rank of general. He preferred the British to the Americans. He became leader of the Sac (or Sauk) in 1788. Many treaties signed by the United States government had been frequently changed and in some cases abrogated. As a result, Black Hawk and many other Indian chiefs had lost confidence in the American people.

He was not a bad Indian. He was intensely loyal to the interests of his people. (C Chapters XI, XVI-XX and Chapter XXX) (D Vol. I pp. 68, 80, 89, 90-93) (F Chapter IX) (G under Black Hawk War) (Z Entire book)

Black Hawk had been misinformed concerning several matters. He did not know the real strength or the real spirit of the American people. He was lead to believe that practically all of the Indian tribes as far north as Canada would rally to his leadership and that the British would favor him in order that they might regain territory they had at one time claimed.

Some of the chiefs such as Keokuk, Wapello, Powesheik, and Appanoose tried to dissuade Black Hawk from going to war. These leaders were friendly to the whites.

On the other hand there were well known white traders who secretly advised Black Hawk to make war, knowing that he would be defeated and in this event they would profit thereby. While in the Valley of Decision, Black Hawk consulted with a tribal sooth-sayer, Winneshiek, (Wa-bo-ki-e-shiek) who assured the leader of ultimate victory. The braves of Black Hawk's own tribe were eager for war. (C pp 85, 97)

Black Hawk brought on the conflict by refusing to obey orders from the War Department in regard to leaving lands which the Indians had possessed and tilled for some time. The leader said in effect, "These are our lands; we are living here peaceable; shoot us if you will." The Indians suddenly left and the soldiers burned their villages and trampled the growing crops. (C pp. 83-85) (See book entitled "The Black Hawk War" by Frank E. Stevens) (U Vol. I pp. 64-68)

After the first actual conflict, Black Hawk realized that he had been ill advised. He made several sincere attempts to make a full surrender; but the volunteer soldiers were very eager to fight and fearing treachery they refused to recognize the Indian's flag of truce. In one instance the soldiers killed the messenger who came asking for peace. (C p. 98) This circumstance led to other battles. In his final retreat, Black Hawk was impeded by the old men, the women and the children. The leader sacrificed his pride and his own personal safety in order to protect his faithful followers. He planned escape for his band over the river into Iowa. Finding that his band was surrounded the leader raised again the white flag as a sign of surrender. Through some misunderstanding on the part of the interpreter, the soldiers did not recognize this surrender and with little warning they fired a cannon ball into the midst of the canoes floating on the Bad Axe River near where it empties into the Mississippi. The soldiers proceeded to massacre old men, women, and children without mercy or judgment. (G p. 129) (U Vol. 1 p. 68) (C p. 99)

In the midst of the confusion one squaw named Nawasa took her young papoose in her teeth, just as a mother cat carries her kittens. She sprang into the water and safely swam across the Mississippi. Her little boy became a chief known as "Two Scar", presumably by reason of the two scars in his neck. (F p. 44) (C p. 99)

In the "History of Iowa", by Gue, Vol. I, page 83, we read of the battle of Bad Axe River (Wisconsin). "Men, women and children were killed like wild animals as they sought to escape by swimming the river. More than three hundred Indians were thus massacred and the slaughter was dignified by the name of 'Battle of Bad Axe River'". Black Hawk and a few of his people escaped, but were surrendered by treacherous Indians who pretended to be their friends. He was delivered to Colonel Zachary Taylor and by him sent to Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis. (D Page 84) "Thus ended the Black Hawk War in which the whites lost about two hundred. The Indians lost about 500 men, women and children. The cost to the government was about \$2,000,000.00." (D p. 84)

It will be of interest to know who some of the American officers were who participated in the Black Hawk War. Very few, if any, of these officers were engaged in this last battle.

The list of officers includes General Winfield Scott, Colonel Zachary Taylor, Captain Abraham Lincoln, Lieutenants Jefferson Davis, Joseph E. Johnston, Robert Anderson, Commandant at Ft. Sumter, in 1861, Phil Kearney and William Harney. Place names on the map help to perpetuate the fame of several of these men.

In 1833, Black Hawk was taken to Washington in order that he might meet the Great White Father, President Andrew Jackson, face to face. This proved to be a very wise move on the part of the government. Black Hawk was never considered an actual chief, but he proved to be a dominating brave and was the accepted leader of his own people and of other tribes. (Z pp. 21, 89)

In 1837, Black Hawk made another journey to Washington accompanied by Keokuk, Appanoose, Wapello and others. All of these chiefs had an opportunity of meeting the Great White Father who received them with kindness and dignity. They were well treated in Washington and in several other cities. While visiting Castle Garden, in New York City, they saw a man go up in a balloon. To the Indians, this was a wonderful incident. One of the Indians asked Black Hawk if the man ascending was being taken up to the Great Spirit. These chiefs were feasted and feted. They were given presents for themselves and other presents to take home to the members of their families. They met many prominent people.



BLACK HAWK



KEOKUK



MAHASKA



11. - 12. - 13. - 14.

They were treated so kindly that a deep impression was made on the minds of every one in the party. Even the heart of Black Hawk was deeply touched. He was advised to preach peace to his people. He kept this promise in every way. He died at the age of seventy-one. (G p. 130) (See "Black Hawk War," by Frank E. Stevens, Chapter XXXVIII note page 262.) (U Vol. I Chapter IV) ("Red Men of Iowa" p. 257)

Practically all of the battles of the Black Hawk War were fought on the soil of Illinois and Wisconsin, but the main issue was the territory of Iowa. A treaty was made in which the government secured a large tract of land in the eastern part of Iowa known as the Black Hawk purchase. This treaty opened Iowa to settlement. It becomes a fascinating study to locate each county that was named for a chief of the Black Hawk period. For other references concerning them see the following. (U Vol. I, chapter IV) (C chapters XVI-XX inclusive) For sketches of these chiefs see (D Vol. I, Appanoose p. 93, Mahaska p. 68, Black Hawk p. 80, Keokuk p. 89, Poweshiek p. 91, Wapello p. 91, Tamah p. 93, Winneshiek C p. 85) For a chapter on Black Hawk and Keokuk see (C chapter XIX) For "Indians in Passing" see (C chapter XX) (For Indians of Iowa, IX) For a sketch of the Sac and Fox see (C chapter XI and D chapter VII, Vol. I.) (For a sketch of the Pottawattamies see (D chapter IX).

Indians in their natural state were a hardy people. Authorities inform us that the, "Indian children never cry and seldom die of disease, but many were killed by accident." (C p. 117) The missionaries, the teachers and many other of the whites brought blessings to the Red Men. A few whites, however, brought to the Indians evil things which caused them to die and to lose their standing.

Nawassa, at the close of the Black Hawk War, swam the Mississippi River holding her papoose in her teeth. A few years later a woman of a kindred tribe offered to barter her four year old boy to the traders for a bottle of whiskey. (C p. 220)

When taken from their primitive surroundings in childhood, it is quite remarkable how quickly the Indian children of Iowa could be educated by missionaries. A little Winnebago girl, in school but a short time, wrote this essay, "I like to see another spring come. I love to see all the beautiful flowers growing. I like to walk in the woods and hear the birds singing upon the trees—I like to go and live in a new bark wigwam". (C p. 174) (quoting Newhall's "Glimpse of Iowa" p. 38)

Some of the public speeches of Keokuk and Appanoose have been classed with the orations of Mark Anthony. (C pp 93, 94)

The address given by the Illini Indians to Father Marquette and Joliet is perpetuated in the song of Hiawatha. (See **Hiawatha Canto XXII**)

THE MEXICAN WAR

It is not difficult to determine the epoch when the new territory west of the Black Hawk Purchase was being opened to settlement if we give diligent study to the map.

We shall discover that fourteen counties and other places like towns and townships were named to commemorate battles or heroes of the Mexican War. The counties are Buena Vista, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Clay, Fremont, Guthrie, Hardin, Mills, Page, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Scott, Taylor and Worth.

We should bear in mind that some of these generals like Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor and others participated in several wars.

By carefully locating these fourteen counties, we shall learn that immigration was rapidly moving westward. It was an example of "Westward Ho!" and "Westward the course of empire takes its way". Bishop Berkeley.

Scott is an old county on the Mississippi and marks one of the starting points. Hardin, Butler, Cerro Gordo and Worth are found in the central part of the state to the north. Palo Alto, Clay and Buena Vista are further out toward the northwest. Guthrie is toward the southwest, while Ringgold, Taylor, Page, Fremont, and Mills are located in the extreme southwest. The Mexican War was fought during the years 1846, 1847, peace being made early in 1848.

The Battle of Palo Alto was one of the first engagements of the War. The date was May 8, 1846. General Zachary Taylor was in command and gained a victory. The following day this same General gained another clear cut victory at Resaca de la Palma. (This name is the Spanish for "Ravine of the Palm Tree"). It was after these two battles had been fought and won that the United States declared war. Zachary Taylor won other victories which insured the success of American Arms. He was the outstanding general of the war. It was about this time that his men gave their general the title of "Old Rough and Ready". (O p. 266) This same general won the battle of Buena Vista (Good View) February 23, 1847. In 1848 General Taylor was elected president.

During the year 1846 Colonel John C. Fremont had a part in the conquest of California. We shall hear of Fremont again. (O p. 267) See Addenda under John C. Fremont.

About this time General Winfield Scott was sent with a

new army which landed at Vera Cruz, to march overland to Old Mexico City. He fought the battle of Cerro Gordo (Great Hill) April 18, 1847. This hill marked the pass which was the key to Old Mexico City and which was soon surrendered after a series of small engagements. General William Orlando Butler succeeded General Scott and commanded the American troops until the end of the war. In 1848, General Butler was nominated as one of the candidates for the vice presidency. (P under W. O. Butler)

Major Frederick D. Mills and Captain Edwin Guthrie organized a unit known as Company "K" of the Fifteenth United States Infantry. This company, enlisted with young men of Iowa, participated in the battle of Vera Cruz, July 10, 1847, and in other engagements. Major Mills was killed at San Antonio Jacinta, August 20, 1847. (C p. 179) Captain Guthrie also died of wounds. (See "Annals of Iowa" Third Series Vol. II, pp. 200-201)

"A Mormon Battalion of five hundred men may also be credited to Iowa in the Mexican War." These men helped win California for the United States. (C p. 179, 180) (See "Annals of Iowa," Vol. III, p. 554) (C Chapter XXXI).

Reference has been made to Clay County. Henry Clay, Jr. was the son of the statesman. The son was killed at the battle of Buena Vista. Page county is for Captain John Page, killed at Palo Alto.

General William J. Worth participated in the Black Hawk War as a Colonel. (Z p. 243) He served with credit as a general in the Mexican War. Major Samuel Ringgold was a very efficient officer. He organized what was known as the "Flying Artillery". He invented a light saddle known in the Civil War as the "McClelland Saddle". He was killed at Palo Alto.

John J. Hardin served as a colonel in the Black Hawk War and as a general in the Mexican War. (Z pp. 93, 164, 279)

A number of young officers who served their country during the Mexican War became leaders in the Civil War which was to follow, fourteen years later. Some of the men were U. S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman and John A Logan who served in the Union army. Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and others served with the Confederate army.

This war resulted in the acquisition of a very large new territory for settlement. It was during the throes of the Mexican War that Iowa was born into statehood.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

In Allamakee County, close to the Mississippi River, there is a small town called Harper's Ferry. Although this crossing

is far removed from another crossing by that name, located in West Virginia, yet the name suggests a chapter in Iowa history. Previous to the Civil War there came to the state groups of abolitionists. They had strong convictions that slavery should be abolished. These groups established stations about a night's drive apart so that friends of the Negro slaves could convey them during the night from one place to the next on their way to Chicago.

Find the following place names on the map and you will have in a general way some of these underground routes, as they were called. Most of the slaves escaped into Iowa from Missouri. "One (route) led through Tabor, Lewis, Earlham, Grinnell, and Springdale to Clinton; another through Denmark to Burlington; and a third from Denmark through Salem and Crawfordsville to Muscatine. From the river towns the fugitives were hurried on to Chicago where ship passage could be obtained to Canadian ports." (F pp. 97-99)

Follow this route and you have a well established main line of the "Underground railroad"—Tabor, Lewis, Des Moines, Grinnell, Iowa City, West Liberty, Tipton, DeWitt, Low Moor and Clinton. (G p. 228)

THE CIVIL WAR

By the time that the Civil War came on, most of the counties of Iowa had received their names. Lyon County, however, stands as a memorial to General Nathaniel Lyon, a brave officer and a true lover of the Union. He commanded the Union forces at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 7, 1861. The First Iowa Regiment was in this engagement and bore the brunt of the attack in which twenty men were killed and 140 wounded. General Lyon was killed, but his memory is perpetuated on the map of Iowa. By his will he left all of his fortune to the government with the hope that this inheritance might save the Union. (P under Lyon)

Logan, Harrison County, was named in honor of General John A. Logan. At the age of twenty he volunteered and served as a private in the Mexican War. His promotions came in rapid succession. He was appointed Colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry. A little later he was made a Brigadier General and by November 2, 1862 he became a Major General. After the war he was nominated for the vice presidency. (P under Logan)

In Grundy County you will find a township named Shiloh. This township is named to remind future generations of one of the disastrous battles of the Civil War in which several Iowa regiments participated. Eleven regiments from Iowa were sent to the army of the Tennessee. Five brigades were com-

manded by Iowa officers in General Grant's army. This battle was fought April 6, 1862. "For Iowa the name Shiloh became a symbol of heroism and victory". (See "Exploring the History of Iowa," by John Ely Briggs, Unit five—the Civil War, published March 11, 1935.)

Chickasaw County was given a name in 1851, but this name had a new meaning for the people of Iowa after the battle of Chickasaw Bayou had been fought. Five Iowa regiments were engaged in this battle. (C p. 357)

Farragut County is for Admiral David Glasgow Farragut. His middle name helps you to trace his lineage on one side back to Scotland. His family and his exploits have a fascinating history, especially for boys. David was enlisted as a midshipman when he was but nine and one-half years old. He was engaged in the War of 1812 at the age of eleven. At the age of thirteen he was placed in command of a British prize ship. He served with much credit through three wars. His exploits during the Civil War are quite remarkable. One of the young men who served under him was George Dewey who learned the art of victory from his eminent commander. It was Dewey who destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manilla Bay, May 1, 1898. (P under Farragut)

Hedrick, Keokuk County, is for General John Morrow Hedrick who served with credit throughout the Civil War. (E Vol. I p. 384)

The towns of Union, New Liberty and Liberty Center suggest sentiment much in evidence in Iowa previous to and during the war of the Rebellion.

Iowa sent a large quota of volunteers who fought bravely to save the Union. (For more history of this period consult school histories.) For Iowa's part in this war see (C pp. 331-380).

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

There is at least one name on the map of Iowa which brings to our attention the Spanish American War. In Pocahontas County there is a township named in honor of Theodore Roosevelt. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, of the famous regiment known as the Rough Riders, set an example of achievement at the battle of San Juan Hill which will never be erased from the pages of American history. In this engagement his regiment fought on foot. (O p. 394) (Read other school histories)

This war was fought to free the Cubans from Spanish misrule. On the first of May, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manilla Bay. On August 13, the city of Manilla was surrendered to a combined force on land and sea. This

battle like the battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812 was fought after peace had been declared. "On August 12, 1898, the Secretary of State and the French Ambassador signed a protocol which is the first draft of any public document on which a treaty is to be based". (Op. p. 395 Foot note.) According to some authorities it was known in Manilla that the proto-

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT DES MOINES



Courtesy State Hist. Mem. and Art Dept.

col had been signed August 12, but the battle was carried on August 13 to save the face of the Spanish army which was defending the city. (See "United States in Our Times," by Paul Haworth, p. 250) In this unnecessary battle, seventeen Americans were killed, ten officers and ninety-six men wounded.

In the war with Spain, three Iowa regiments were enlisted and drilled for service. These regiments were the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and the Fifty-first. This last named regiment was sent to the Philippine Islands after peace had been signed with Spain but it arrived in time to participate in the Philippine Insurrection which began February 4, 1899. There are about 7,000 islands in the Philippine archipelago, less than 400 of these are placed on ordinary maps. Few men were killed in battle in these two wars. A large percentage of the deaths that occurred were from other causes such as tropical fevers and typhoid. (U Vol. II pp. 203, 204) (C pp. 507-510)

THE WORLD WAR

Camp Dodge, located near Des Moines, was named in honor of General Grenville M. Dodge, of Civil War fame. General Dodge was a man of unusual ability and for many years his home was in Council Bluffs. He was appointed the chief engineer who was to have in hand the construction of the Union Pacific Railway from Council Bluffs on out through the Indian country to Ogden, Utah. (See "Trails, Rails and War," by J. R. Perkins) ("How We Built the Union Pacific," by Grenville M. Dodge.)

The United States declared war against Germany April 6, 1917. "In many ways it was the most momentous declaration made on American soil since the fourth of July, 1776." (C p. 540)

The three regiments of the National Guards of Iowa were summoned to mobilize immediately. Camp Dodge became the scene of organization.

When Pere Jacques Marquette, the explorer and missionary first landed on the soil of Iowa, June 25, 1673, in search of inhabitants, it was not possible for this Frenchman to imagine that myriads of white men of a different nationality and companies of red men of various tribes would be gathering in rendezvous on the banks of the same river where he had made a friendly contact with the Indians 244 years before. Nor could this Frenchman have dared to dream that from those silent prairies there would arise regiments of brave men who would volunteer to cross the seas in order to aid his native land. Events like these constitute the romance of history.

The largest unit regimented at Camp Dodge was to be known as the 168-th regiment of the United States, which was

destined to be selected to represent the mid-west in the Forty-second, far-famed Rainbow Division. This newly formed regiment included 3,600 men and constituted one-fourth of the infantry strength of the division.

This well known division with its 27,000 men was composed of various organizations from all parts of the United States. The colors of the various branches of the army which were to compose this division were as follows: the Infantry has for its color, light blue; the Field Artillery, scarlet; the Medical Department, maroon piped with white; the Ordnance Department, crimson piped with yellow; the Quartermaster Corps, buff; the Signal Corps, orange piped with white; and the Military Police had for its color, yellow piped with green.

As the chief of staff glanced at the map of the Union with all these variegated pins, he exclaimed, "This looks like the rainbow division." This exclamation suggested the name for this division. In this Rainbow Division we have a new illustration of our national motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM.

The 168 regiment landed in France, December 8, 1917. Colonel Mathew A. Tinley led these men into the trenches February 21, 1918. On the fifth of March they met the first attack in the Vosges Mountains.

Many other men from Iowa became soldiers, but for the most part they were distributed among various organizations. The division known as the "Clover Leaf" was composed for the most part of regiments from Iowa.

"Throughout Iowa, the people were thrilled as well as saddened when the news came that of the first three Americans to die in the World War, one was Private Merle Hay, of Glidden, Iowa". (C n. 542) For other material see "When the Tide Turned", an address by Otto H. Kahn. See a book just off the press entitled, "Americans All—the Rainbow at War", 1936.

THE PRESIDENTS

The presidents have a prominent place on the map of Iowa. This is especially in evidence when the counties were being named. Behold the presidents commemorated by these counties; Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison (W. H.), Polk, Taylor, and Buchanan. Other presidents were remembered when townships were given names. Lincoln is a common name for townships. There are townships in Ida county for Garfield, Grant and Hayes and one in Pocahontas for Theodore Roosevelt. In Lyon County there is a township named Cleveland.

OTHER PROMINENT MEN

Many other notable men were not forgotten when the early settlers were making their map in such a way that the map would, in years to come, constitute a history of progress. Franklin County is for Benjamin Franklin. The first postage stamps issued pictured Franklin and were put into use about the time that the people of Iowa were naming their counties. Calhoun is for John C. Calhoun. Webster is for Daniel Webster. This county was originally named Hamilton in honor of Alexander Hamilton. Audubon is for John James Audubon, the lover of birds, who visited Iowa in the early days. (1843) (ZZ pp. 69-72). Hamilton County is for W. W. Hamilton, president of the Iowa Senate, in 1857. Pocahontas is for the Indian princess who saved the colonists at Jamestown. Marshall is for Chief Justice John Marshall; Story County is for Joseph Story, a prominent Justice of the Supreme Court; Linn County for Senator Lewis F. Linn, from Missouri; Grundy County for Felix H. Grundy, United States Senator; Clinton, with its county seat, for DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York; Clarke for territorial Governor James Clarke, who served in 1846; Kossuth for Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot; Woodbury County for Levi Woodbury, member of the Supreme Court. Harlan, seat of Shelby County, is for Senator James Harlan, a college president, who was appointed by A. Lincoln as secretary of the Interior Department. His daughter, Mary Harlan, became the wife of Robert T. Lincoln in 1868. Mr. Harlan died at Mt. Pleasant. (C p. 381)

EARLY SETTLERS

1789000

Dubuque reminds scholars of the map of Julien Dubuque, the first permanent citizen of Iowa. Davenport is for George D. Davenport who came to the land of Iowa in 1816 to trade with the Indians. Ames, in Story County, is in honor of Oakes Ames. He and his relatives spent their entire fortunes in financing the construction of the Union Pacific. A monument in the form of a prepossessing pyramid was erected along the line of the Union Pacific at a high point of the route about thirty miles west of Cheyenne, Wyoming, known as the Ames Monument. (See "Trails, Rails and War," by J. R. Perkins, p. 274)

Denison is for the Rev. J. W. Denison, a Baptist Minister who had a prominent part in laying out the town which bears his name. Drakeville and Morrison were named for founders; Odebolt (Odebeau) for an early French trapper; Dunbar for a land owner; Riceville for three brothers named Rice; Rippey for Captain C. M. Rippey; Manning for a merchant; Moulton for an engineer employed by the C. B. & Q.; Sanborn, Sheffield, Gilman and Dows are for railway contractors. McGregor,

Williamsburg, Patterson and many other places are for "Old Settlers".

Malvern, Mills County, was named by Dr. Brothers in memory of his old home town in Ohio. (Alice B. Keakley, Librarian at Malvern). Fort Dodge was named for Colonel Henry Dodge by order of the Secretary of War. (New Age, Dec. 1935 p. 745)

The town of Galland was named for Dr. Isaac Galland, an energetic pioneer who was responsible for the first schoolhouse in Iowa. This was established in 1830, in Lee County. The first teacher was Berryman Jennings. "Some of the children learned to read from the Bible" (as a textbook) (See "Exploring the History of Iowa," by John Ely Briggs--Unit two--Schools. Published in the Nonpareil Council Bluffs, October 14, 1935) (See G pp. 208-209)

IMMIGRATION

English names on the map of the Hawkeye state are too numerous to mention or to classify. There must have been a large influx of settlers from New England, for we observe these names: Plymouth Rock, New Boston, New London, New Hampton, New Hartford, New Providence, Bedford, Greenfield (Mass.) and Rutland named by settlers from Vermont. (A Bulletin 258)

Virginians came also bringing these names, Mt. Vernon, Fairfax, New Virginia, Shenandoah, Fredericksburg, Pocahontas, Rolfe, Yorktown. Wyoming (meaning "Big plain") indicates settlers from Luzern County, Pennsylvania. (A Bulletin 258)

ENGLISH

From the map we learn that some settlers came to Iowa directly from Old England as suggested by these names: Plymouth, Kent, Kenilworth, Cromwell, Waterloo, Gladstone. Weston, Clinton County, was a British settlement. The name was changed to Low Moor. Beacon township was named for Lord Beaconsfield. You will observe Oxford, Cambridge, Sheffield, Manchester, Dorchester, North English, South English, Epsworth Huxley and Brighton.

SCOTSMEN

The Scotsmen brought these names from Old Scotia; Adair, Ayershire, Argyle, Calendonia, Dundee. If you search, you will find an Afton, suggesting the lines of Burns, "Flow gently sweet Afton". Dysart, on the border of Benton and Tama counties, savors of Scotland.

WELSH

There were Welsh who came to Iowa in early days, hence the names: Wales, in Montgomery County and Cardiff, in Mitchell County.

IRISH

No country is quite complete without some settlers from Erin. Here are some of the names they brought across the raging seas; Emmet, Mitchell, Belfast, O'Brien, Cosgrove and Kilbourn. New Mellerey, in Dubuque County, is the home of the Trappist Monastery, so named in memory of Mount Mellerey, in Old Ireland. (Briggs--Unit III--Churches. Published December 30, 1935) Avoca is the name of a river and valley in Ireland.

POLES

Poland is inscribed on our records by these place names; Pulaski, Davis County, and Warsaw, in Wayne County.

BOHEMIANS

Many Bohemians settled in Johnson, Linn, Benton, and Tama counties. There was a large settlement near Cedar Rapids and another near Chelsea. (An English name). The immigrants from Czecho-Slovakia placed few names on the map. Protovin, in Howard County, indicates a colony from Bohemia. The village of Spillville, near Protovin, but in Winnebago County, is inhabited principally by Bohemians or Czecho-Slovakians, as they prefer to be called.

It is claimed that Anton Dvorak, noted composer, wrote parts of one of his finest musical productions, entitled The New World Symphony, while spending a summer in this part of Iowa. (F p. 127) See Addenda Prairies of Iowa.

AUSTRIANS

Illyria, a village in Fayette County, suggests the presence of a few Austrian or Albanian families.

HOLLANDERS

The Holland Dutch made several well defined settlements in Iowa. One of their place names is Hespers, Sioux County. Orange, the county seat was named for William IV, Prince of Orange. He was a relative of Queen Victoria. Maurice, in the same county, commemorates one of the given names of this same prince. Brella, Carroll County, is another name brought

to America by the Dutch. The name, Alton, suggests several pages of Dutch and English history.

A colony of people oppressed in their home land secured land in Marion County in 1847. These settlers called their town "Pella" which is the Hebrew or Bible term for "Escape", or Place of Refuge. The people of Pella were "Pilgrims of the plains". (C p. 228) (G p. 226) Holland and Reinbeck, in Grundy County, are Dutch names.

SWISS

It is quite evident from the map that some Swiss families settled in Jackson County, for there is a town bearing the name of Zwingle, given in honor of the great reformer who lived about the same time as Martin Luther, John Calvin and William Tell.

HUNGARIANS

There was at one time a socialistic settlement of Hungarians at a place called New Buda (Budapest). That colony did not survive and the name is no longer published on the map.

GERMANS

Next to the English speaking, in numbers came the Germans. It is usually supposed that the Scandinavians outnumber all other immigrants. Here are figures from the census of 1930. Norwegians, 57,126; Swedes, 57,365; Danes, 47,505; while those of German descent numbered 287,663. (See Briggs Lectures on "Immigration")

Immigrants from Germany were thrifty and genial. They registered on the map with these names: Coburg, Guttenburg, Hamburg, Hanover, Germantown, Germania, Germanville, Westphalia and Oelwein.

About the year 1855, a particular colony of Germans came from New York to Iowa. They established a settlement and called their town Amana, or the Community of true inspiration. The name is a Bible name meaning "Firmness". (See Songs of Solomon 4:8) Amana was a mountain in Palestine. ("Davis Bible Dictionary")

This community is still thriving and it has an interesting history. (G pp. 270, 272)

SCHLESWIG

Schleswig, Crawford County, was named by a small band of immigrants from Schleswig, Holstein. Holstein, Ida County,

indicates a settlement from this same country. There were so many immigrants from this province who settled in Scott County that this community has been referred to as the, "New Schleswig-Holstein". (F p. 128)

NORWEGIANS

The Norwegians began their immigration to Iowa as early as 1840. Small settlements were made on Sugar Creek, Lee County. It was not until the period from 1845-1850 that they came in great numbers.

The Norwegians secured the land at a low price in Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee and Mitchell counties. Later other groups came to Worth, Winneshiek and Winnebago counties. (F p. 129) In 1862, Luther College was established at Decorah.

Other groups of Norwegians came into Des Moines and Story counties. After the Civil War, greater numbers came to this part of the Mid-west. At one time there were two towns in Iowa called Norway.

THE SWedes

"About the same time that the Hollander staked out farms at Pella, a Swedish settlement was made at a place they called New Sweden, in Henry County." (1843) (F p. 129)

Later, larger numbers came to Des Moines, Lee, Wapello, Buena, Webster, Woodbury, Polk, Boone, Vista, Montgomery and Page counties. You can locate some of these settlements by these names on the map: New Sweden, Swedish Point (now Madrid), Bergheim, Boxholm, Swedish Bend, Linthurg, Swedenburg and other places.

THE DANES

Settlers from Denmark came later than the other Scandinavians. In 1856, there were five lone Danes living in Shelby County. In 1870, there were 12,500 in Iowa. In 1890, the number had increased to 47,506. They were numerous in Audubon, Woodbury, Black Hawk and Boone Vista counties. One of the largest settlements is in Pottawattamie County. (See Briggs' articles on Immigration to Iowa)

In Grundy County, the Danes built a village which they called Fredsville, which means "Village of Peace". Ringsted, in Emmet County, is located in Denmark Township. This name was placed on the map as a reminder of Old Ringsted, in Denmark. (F p. 131)

NATURAL FEATURES

In every land there are certain natural features which suggest place names. Steamboat Rock, in Hardin County, takes its name from a huge rock situated on an island in the Iowa River. Red Oak took its name from a beautiful grove of red oak located near the present town site. Belle Plain is the French for "Beautiful plain". Storm Lake is situated in a region of sudden winds. Wall Lake has a high wall of rocks along its beach. Mondamin is the place of "Indian Corn". Alta, near Storm Lake, marks the high point along a particular railroad. Strawberry Point is a place where wild strawberries grew in abundance. This fruit is worthy of a place on this map. Isaac Walton declared, "The Creator could have made a finer fruit than the strawberry, but He doubtless had never created any other fruit just like this."

The phrase, Buena Vista, in Spanish means "Beautiful or good view". Nevada is the Spanish for "Snow covered land". Salix, Woodbury County, is "The place of Willows" (Latin) Nishnabotna was the stream for canoes. Correction was the name given by the U. S. Surveyors to a place where they corrected their lines. State Center, in Marshal, marks the geographical center of the state. Woodbine, Harrison County, took its name from the Virginia creeper, found in abundance in the early days.

Mineral Ridge, now abandoned, and Pilot Mound, in Boone County, indicate chapters in geology. There is an interesting poem called Pilot Knob, published in "Public Parks of Iowa," p. 129. See Addenda under Jasper Pool and Gitchie Menito State Park. Pilot Knob Park is located in Hancock County.

SENTIMENT AND REFLECTION

From the map we learn that the first settlers came to the mid-west with high ideals. The English, the Germans and the Scandinavians prevailed. As a result, few states have school-houses so plentiful. This fact accounts, in part, for the statement that Iowa has the lowest percentage of illiteracy among the states of the Union, which is only eight per thousand. Of the counties, Guthrie has the lowest percentage of illiteracy.

Ida County was named for a mountain in Greece to link the classic civilization of Europe with the new order being planted on the plains of the mid-west. In Sioux County, there is a township called Plato. Emerson, in Mills, Hawthorn, in Montgomery and Whittier, in Linn counties suggest the kind of culture that was being transplanted to Iowa soil. Arcadia, Carroll County, was named by J. N. Vooris in memory of the beautiful land described in Longfellow's poem, Evangeline. ("Southwestern Iowa Guide Book" p. 43)

Mt. Vernon reminds the people of Washington's home on the Potomac. Onawa, or Onaway, and Mondamin are names of characters in the "Song of Hiawatha." Marathon, Buena Vista County, is named for the far famed battle of Marathon fought in the year 490 B. C. by the Athenians in their efforts to save western civilization. Radcliff, Hardin County, was named for a novel. Afton, in Union County, was suggested by these lines from Robert Burns, "Flow gently sweet Afton". Stratford, Hamilton County, was named for "Stratford on Avon" to remind pioneers of Iowa concerning the plays of Shakespeare. The very name of Pocahontas carries with it a touch of romance. A small town in that county is called Rolfe for her less distinguished husband.

Mason City, Cerro Gordo County, was originally called Masonic Grove as a tribute to the Masonic order. A place nearby was called "Shibboleth" which is the name taken from an interesting story found in the twelfth chapter of the Book of Judges.

The name, "What Cheer" was suggested by Major Andrews a pioneer who migrated from Providence, R. I., where this expression had been in use since the days of Roger Williams. These words constitute a friendly salutation used by the Indians in Rhode Island. (David C. Mott State Hist. Dept. of Iowa.) (U. S. Bulletin No. 258 gives another version of this same story.)

Both versions may be correct. Stanhope, Hamilton County, was named for Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope, a niece of William Pitt. She lived a sad life and she is mentioned in Whittier's, *Snow Bound*. (P See Stanhope)

Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, was named by the Commissioners in memory of the childhood home of Robert Burns, in Ayrshire Scotland. This town is located on the highest elevation in Ringgold County hence it was called Mt. Ayr. One of Burns early poems is entitled, "Brigs of Ayr". (Vera F. Dickens, Superintendent of Schools)

Caledonia, Ringgold County, reminds our generation of another Scottish poet, Sir Walter Scott and his "Lady of the Lake," in these lines, "Ancient days of Caledon". Canto First, Line ten.

A bound volume of the "Palimpsest," by J. E. Brigg, Vol. IX, December 1928 pp. 451-456 gives us the history of the following place names: Poe, a township in Ringgold County, was named for Edgar Allan Poe. Sigourney, seat of Keokuk County, was named for Mrs. Lydia Sigourney, a famous authoress. Bancroft, Kossuth County, was named for George Bancroft, the historian. Clio, Wayne County, was named for the Greek Muse representing "History". The name of Auburn, a town in Sac

County, was borrowed from a town by that name in New York, but it was given a place on the map of Iowa in evidence of sentiment revealing the popularity of "The Deserted Village" by Oliver Goldsmith.

Lytton, in Sac County, is for Lord Bulwer-Lytton. Avon in Polk County along with Stratford in Hamilton County keep the people of Iowa in touch with William Shakespeare.

Earlham, Madison County, was named in memory of the Quaker College located in Richmond, Indiana, which bore the same name. (History of Madison City, Iowa Union Historical Society p. 452) Halla Rhode.

Soldier, in Monona County, was a name given to a small river and later to a town because an unknown soldier had been buried on the banks of that stream. Ute, in the same county, was so called because an old settler had had a tragic experience with Ute Indians on his way to California (Testimony of Isaac Cummins of Ute, Iowa).

In Washington County there is a town called Verdi, in honor of the great Italian composer. Rubens, Pocahontas County, was named for the German Painter who painted Flemish scenes. Thor, Humboldt County, was named by the Norwegians for the Norse God of Agriculture (Old Myth). Clarinda is named for the niece of the founder; Estherville for Esther, the wife of a Mr. Ridley.

Battle Creek is for a battle that was fought by two Indian tribes on the banks of a small stream in Ida County. (J p. 42) Lamars, in Plymouth County, is composed of the initials of two women who accompanied the first settlers in that region. Anita is for the wife of the founder. Primgahr, O'Brien County, is a name formed by combining the initials of those who were present when the town was founded. Avoca, in Pottawattamie, was named for the "Sweet vale of Avoca" mentioned by Thomas Moore in "The Meeting of the Waters".

Sidney, Fremont County was named for the "Old home town" in Ohio.

Charter Oak, a town in Crawford County, was probably named for the famous tree of Colonial history.

As an evidence of interest in higher education we have on the map of Iowa an Oxford, a Cambridge, a Harvard, a Princeton, and a Yale. Whittier, Linn County, locates a Quaker settlement named for the poet.

In the extreme northwestern corner of the state there is located the Gitchie Manitou State Park with its Jasper Pool.

This name of the state park opens to the pupil a realm of

romance. See Addenda under Gitchie Manitou Park and for the source or material found in Evangeline and Hiawatha see Addenda under General John C. Fremont. There is a tradition that Hiawatha visited what is now the state of Iowa.

Shenandoah literally means "Spruce stream". "Daughter of the Stars" is a derived meaning. This city was named in 1870. The Nisnabotna valley reminded the early settlers of the Shenandoah valley in Virginia where a number of the new settlers in Iowa had fought in the campaigns of General Phil Sheridan.

RELIGIOUS MOTIVES

A small town situated about eighteen miles northwest of Dubuque was called Holy Ghost by a group of pious people who settled there in the early days. Moravia, in Appanoose County, represents a religious body rather than a nationality. The Moravians came from a province in Bohemia.

Epworth, in Dubuque, was named for the home of the Wesleys in England. In Story County you will find a township called Palestine. In Wayne County we discover our "Little Town of Bethlehem". Other Bible names are, Bethany, Bethesda, Bethel, Goshen, Kedron, Solomon, Mt. Zion, Beulah and Eden township in Fayette County.

Pella, in Marion County, was so named to represent the "Pilgrims of the Plains". (See Hollanders) (C p. 228). William Penn College, at Oskaloosa, was founded by the Friends known as Quakers. This college was named William Penn for their well known advocate in America. The Friends have about twenty-three congregations in Iowa. Former President Herbert C. Hoover was born and reared in one of these congregations called West Branch, Cedar County. (G Chapter XLIII)

In Boone County there is a town called Luther, in honor of the German reformer. In Dubuque County there is a village called Zwingle in memory of the noted Swiss reformer who lived in the days of William Tell.

By a study of place names, the pupil can follow the Mormons in their pilgrimage through Iowa after they had been driven out of their homes at Nauvoo, Illinois in February, 1846.

They crossed the Mississippi in the cold of winter and made a camp on Sugar Creek, in Lee County. We now trace them on to Mt. Zion, in Van Buren; Sharon, in Appanoose; Bethlehem, in Wayne; on to Garden Grove, in Decatur, where in April they paused and planted gardens for the benefit of those who were following them. The Mormons moved on to Smyrna, in Clarke. They made three stopping places in Adair County,

at Zion, Hebron and Berea. We next trace them through Jordan township, Harrison County, on the way to the more permanent camp at Onawa. There was a settlement at Preparation, in Harrison County, where the travelers began to prepare for a much longer trek to the great west.

Pisgah, in Harrison, became a permanent settlement as others moved on to the south and west. Pisgah was named for Mt. Pisgah, in Palestine. The highest peak of this range is Mt. Nebo from whose summit Moses viewed the Promised Land. (Deuteronomy 32: 48-52 and Chapter 34:1)

Other bands of Mormons came into Iowa and gave name to Lamoni, in Decatur County and to Goshen, in Ringgold County. They made other camps and gave names to Manti, Nephi, Tabor, Macedonia, and Kanesville, now known as Council Bluffs. Some of these places are no longer on the map.

Tabor, in Fremont County, was named for Mt. Taber, in Palestine, which is the traditional site of the transfiguration. (Matthew 17: 1-9) (C pp. 225, 227) See sketch of the Latter Day Saints in the Addenda under Pottawattamie County.

THE SAINTS

The Saints have at least twelve stations on the map of Iowa. Search and you will find towns by these names:

St. Ansgar	St. John (Township)
St. Anthony	St. Joseph
St. Benedict	St. Lucas
St. Charles	St. Marys
St. Clair	St. Olaf
(Township, Monona County)	(See Longfellow's poem, "The
St. Donatus	Saga of King Olaf")
	St. Sebold

Note: For religion of the Indian see (YY p. 89) (C p. 115).

CONCLUSION

Thus in this cursory study of the map of Iowa we discover who were the first explorers; we learn something of the aboriginal tribes who roamed the prairies; we are impressed with the high ideals manifested by the first settlers as we note the names they placed on the map. By a study of the names they gave to the counties, to the townships and to the towns and colleges, we discern that these early settlers were imbued with motifs which were patriotic, poetic and pious.

In placing these well chosen names upon the map, the Indians, explorers, parents and teachers were preparing a splendid textbook for coming generations.

The map of Iowa presents to our minds many pictures. Our map is history; it is an epic poem; it is a sermon.



Counties of Iowa Origin of the Names

There are ninety-nine counties and 1609 townships. There are ninety-nine county seats and about three thousand other cities and towns. Practically every name is in some sense historic. Special attention was given along historic lines to the naming of counties. A list of counties follows with date of organization.

1. ADAIR, 1851

General John Adair, distinguished officer in War of 1812. Governor of Kentucky.

2. ADAMS, 1851

John Adams, second president.

3. ALLAMAKEE, 1847

A name of Indian Origin (D Vol. III p. 299). The meaning is in doubt (See "Red Men of Iowa" p. 421). It might have taken its meaning from an Indian trader and trapper whose name was Allan Makee. (A. p. 21)

4. APPANOOSE, 1843

Chief of the Sac and Fox Indians. His name means "Chief when a child", that is "a prince". He stood for peace at the time of the Black Hawk War. He accompanied Keokuk and Black Hawk when they visited Washington in 1837.

5. AUDUBON, 1851

John J. Audubon, ornithologist, a "Lover of birds". He visited Iowa in 1843 and painted pictures of our birds. (F p. 27)

6. BENTON, 1837

Senator Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri.

7. BLACK HAWK, 1847

Black Hawk, well known chief of the Sac Indians. He made war on the government in 1832. He had been ill-advised.

He visited Washington, in 1833 and 1837. In his last years he advised people to live peaceable lives. (See Black Hawk War)

8. BOONE, 1846

Captain Nathaniel Boone, son of Daniel. Officer in the U. S. Dragoons. He explored parts of Iowa. (A under Boone) (D Vol. III, p. 311)

9. BREMER, 1851

Fredricka Bremer, Swedish authoress who visited Iowa in the fifties. She visited the city of Keokuk. (C p. 288)

10. BUCHANAN, 1843

James Buchanan, a prominent senator in 1843 and a later president. (A 59)

11. BUENA VISTA, 1851

A battle of the Mexican War.

12. BUTLER, 1851

General William O. Butler, officer in the Mexican War.

13. CALHOUN, 1853

John C. Calhoun, Senator from South Carolina.

14. CARROLL, 1851

Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

15. CASS, 1851

General Lewis Cass. Governor of Michigan. The first white settlers were Latter Day Saints. Old county seat was at Lewis; moved to Atlantic in 1869. Lewis is an old town named for Lewis Cass.

16. CEDAR, 1851

The name is taken from the Cedar River. (Cedar trees)

17. CERRO GORDO, 1851

Named for a battle field of the Mexican War. The word, in Spanish, means "Great Hill."

18. CHEROKEE, 1851-53

Named for a southern tribe of Indians.

19. CHICKASAW, 1851

Named for a southern tribe of Indians. The battle of Chickasaw Bayou fought December 8, 1862, gave this name a new meaning for the people of Iowa. (C p. 357)

20. CLARKE, 1846

James Clarke, Governor of Iowa Territory, in 1846.

21. CLAY, 1851

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clay, Jr., son of the statesman; killed at the battle of Buena Vista.

22. CLAYTON, 1837

John M. Clayton, United States senator from Delaware.

23. CLINTON, 1837

For DeWitt Clinton, illustrious Governor of New York. He built the Erie Canal.

24. CRAWFORD, 1851

William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury 1817-1825. Candidate for President in 1824.

25. DALLAS, 1846

George M. Dallas, then Vice President under Polk.

26. DAVIS, 1844

Garrett Davis, Kentucky statesman.

27. DECATUR, 1846

Commodore Stephen Decatur, in war with Tripoli, War of 1812 and Mexican War. Trained Farragut.

28. DELAWARE, 1837

For the State of Delaware. (D Vol. III, p. 340) This name means, "Real men".

29. DES MOINES, 1834

Meaning in question. Probably it means "The Way of the Monks". The county was named for the River Des Moines. (A under Des Moines) (J under Des Moines)

30. DICKINSON, 1851

For Daniel S. Dickinson, a distinguished New York statesman.

31. DUBUQUE, 1834

For Julien Dubuque, the first permanent white settler.

32. EMMET, 1851

For Robert Emmet, an Irish patriot.

33. FAYETTE, 1837

For the Marquies de LaFayette, friend of the colonies, who participated in the Revolutionary War.

34. FLOYD, 1851

For William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Other historians say it was named for Sergeant Charles Floyd, one of the men with Lewis and Clark. (A under

Floyd) (D Vol. III, p. 345) (See Addenda)

35. FRANKLIN, 1855

For Benjamin Franklin, of Revolutionary fame. A signer of the Declaration.

36. FREMONT, 1847

For General John C. Fremont, the pathfinder. T General in the Mexican War. He should be called "The Map Maker". He led several expeditions. See Heberd. pp. 133-140.

37. GREENE, 1851

General Nathaniel Greene, noted general of the Revolutionary War.

38. GRUNDY, 1851

Felix H. Grundy, United States Senator from Tennessee.

39. GUTHRIE, 1851

For Captain Edwin Guthrie. He raised a company of Iowa men for the Mexican War. He was killed in battle. (U Vol. I, p. 229 under Guthrie)

40. HAMILTON, 1857

For W. W. Hamilton, then president of the State Senate.

41. HANCOCK, 1851

For John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. President of the First Continental Congress.

42. HARDIN, 1851

For Colonel John J. Hardin, who was killed in the Mexican War. Prominent in Black Hawk War. (Z pp. 93, 164, 279)

43. HARRISON, 1851

For William Henry Harrison, ninth President.

44. HENRY, 1836

For Governor Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory. He was also a well known commander in wars with the Indians. (Z pp. 78, 131, 182, 200, 201) (V Vol. I)

45. HOWARD, 1851

For General T. A. Howard, Governor of Indiana.

46. HUMBOLDT, 1851

For Baron Alexander von Humboldt, the German scientist.

47. IDA, 1851

For a mountain in Greece. This name connects the Old

Classic Civilization of Europe with the new civilization out on the plains. The name was given by Eliphalet Price. (See D. Vol. III p. 361)

48. IOWA, 1847

Named for the Iowa River. The word Iowa means "This is the place". (E p. 7, 8)

49. JACKSON, 1837

For Andrew Jackson, president at the time of the Black Hawk War.

50. JASPER, 1840

For Sergeant William Jasper, Revolutionary War hero at Ft. Moultrie.

51. JEFFERSON, 1839

For President Thomas Jefferson, author and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

52. JOHNSON, 1837

For President Andrew Johnson (A p. 170 under Johnson). According to Gue. Vol. III p. 367 this county was named for Richard M. Johnson, Vice President.

53. JONES, 1837

U. S. Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa.

54. KEOKUK, 1837

Noted Chief of the Sac. The name means "Watchful fox". Superseded Black Hawk.

55. KOSSUTH, 1851

For Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot.

56. LEE, 1836

This name is in doubt. It might have been for Charles Lee, representing a land company from New York. It is more probable that this county was named in honor of Albert M. Lea, who explored the Des Moines River as a surveyor in 1835. He was an officer in General Kearney's command. He wrote a book and made a map of the "Iowa District". This book substantiated the name "Iowa" (D Vol. II p. 374) (C p. 189). In the original bill the name of the county was spelled "Lea".

57. LINN, 1837

For Lewis F. Linn, U. S. Senator from Missouri.

58. LOUISA, 1836

For Leuisa Massey, a young woman of Dubuque, who avenged the death of her brother. (C p. 135)

59. LUCAS. 1846

For Robert Lucas, first Governor of the Territory of Iowa. The first white settlers were the Latter Day Saints.

60. LYON. 1862

For General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed August 7, 1861, at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri. The First Iowa Regiment participated in this battle.

61. MADISON. 1846

For James Madison, fourth President.

62. MAHASKA. 1843

For the far-famed Chief of the Iowas. The name means "White Cloud". Oskaloosa, the county seat, was named for one of the wives of Mahaska. (J p. 22) (A under Mahaska) (D Vol. III, p. 382).

63. MARION. 1845

For General Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame.

64. MARSHALL. 1846

For Chief John Marshall, U. S. Supreme Court.

65. MILLS. 1851

For Major Frederick Mills, a gallant officer from Iowa who was killed in the Mexican War at San Antonio Jacinto, August 20, 1847. (C p. 179)

66. MITCHELL. 1851

For John M. Mitchell, Irish patriot.

67. MONONA. 1851

The name is of Indian origin with an uncertain meaning. It might mean, "Beautiful land". (Iowa Today p. 51) (D Vol. III, p. 389). This country was settled first by the Latter Day Saints.

68. MONROE. 1846

For James Monroe, fifth President.

69. MONTGOMERY. 1851

For General Richard Montgomery, who fought for the colonies and was killed at Quebec in 1775.

70. MUSCATINE. 1836

It took its name from the Musquette tribe of Indians. The word means "Dwellers In the Prairie".

71. O'BRIEN. 1851

William Smith O'Brien, Irish Patriot.

72. OSCEOLA, 1851

For a Chief of the Seminole Indians. This word means, "Black Drink". (B Vol. II p. 159)

73. PAGE, 1847

For Captain John Page, killed at the battle of Palo Alto.

74. PALO ALTO, 1851

Named for the first battle of the Mexican War fought before the war had been officially declared.

75. PLYMOUTH, 1851

Named for the Plymouth Colony of the Massachusetts Puritans.

76. POCOHONTAS, 1851

In honor of the Indian maiden who saved the lives of the settlers at Jamestown, Va. See Addenda VIII.

77. POLK, 1846

For James K. Polk, eleventh President.

78. POTAWATTAMIE, 1847

For a tribe of Indians "Makers of fire" - "Council Fires".

79. POWESHEIK, 1843

For an Indian Chief of the Sac tribe who stood for peace at the time of the Black Hawk War. It means, "Roused Bear". He accompanied Black Hawk to Washington in 1837.

80. RINGGOLD, 1851

For Major Samuel Ringgold, killed at Palo Alto. He organized the "Flying Artillery" and invented what was later called the "McClelland Saddle".

81. SAC, 1851

For the Sac tribe of Indians. "Yellow Earth".

82. SCOTT, 1837

For General Winfield Scott, who was prominent in the Black Hawk War; also in the War with Mexico.

83. SHELBY, 1850

For General Isaac Shelby, an officer in the Revolutionary War.

84. SIOUX, 1851

For the Sioux tribe of Indians that roamed the western prairies of Iowa. Very warlike. The name means "Little Snakes".

85. STORY, 1846

For Joseph Story, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

86. TAMA, 1843

Tama or Taimah was a noted Indian Chief of the Fox tribe. The name means "Sudden Crash" or "Thunder". (B p. 672) See Addenda on Tama. This same word when applied to a woman may mean "Pleasant", or "Beautiful". (A under Tama)

87. TAYLOR, 1847

For Zachary Taylor, who served as a Colonel in the Black Hawk War and as a General in the Mexican War. A very efficient officer known as "Old Rough and Ready". He was the twelfth President. (See Mexican War)

88. UNION, 1851

This name was given to the county ten years before the Civil War, but the name represents sentiment in evidence at that time to avoid war by compromise.

89. VAN BUREN, 1836

For Martin Van Buren, eighth President.

90. WAPELLO, 1843

For Wapello, Chief of the Fox tribe. The name means "He who is painted white", or "Prince". He was one of the chiefs who accompanied Black Hawk to Washington. 1837.

91. WARREN, 1846

For Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. He is known in history as "The true patriot".

92. WASHINGTON, 1838

For the first President.

93. WAYNE, 1846

For General Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary fame. See Revolutionary War, paragraph "Mad Anthony Wayne".

94. WEBSTER, 1853

For Daniel Webster, well known statesman.

95. WINNEBAGO, 1851

For a prominent nation of Indians from whom many tribes are descended. The Tribe Iowa is a branch of this nation. The name means "Men of the bad smelling waters". The word Winnepeg is from the same root word. (J p. 141)

96. WINNESHEIK, 1847

A crafty sooth-sayer of the Winnebago and Fox tribes. He advised Black Hawk to make war. This name means "Coming Thunder". (D Vol. III p. 430) (D Vol. I p. 97) (C p. 85, 92)

97. WOODBURY, 1851

For Levi Woodbury, Governor of New Hampshire, U. S.

Senator, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Treasury. As Senator he ranked with Webster, Benton, and Hayne. (American Biog. Vol. II p. 471)

98. WORTH, 1851

For General William J. Worth, a prominent officer of the Mexican War. As a Colonel, he served in the Black Hawk War. (Z p. 243)

99. WRIGHT, 1851

For Silas Wright, a New York statesman and also for Joseph A. Wright of Indiana. (D Vol. III p. 436)

Many interesting stories of historic interest center about the deeds of these persons and places for whom counties were named. Nineteen counties in Iowa have Indian names. Make a list of them.

ADDENDA

Supplementary Material for Elementary Grades

Addenda I

TOWNSHIPS

In addition to rivers, other natural features, ninety-nine counties and about three thousand towns, there are 1609 townships in the state and each one has a significant name.

The question has been asked why there is no county in Iowa named for Abraham Lincoln. Here is the answer. When counties received their names, Lincoln had not yet become a national hero. His name is not absent from the map, however. Forty-seven counties in Iowa have a township named in honor of the great Emancipator. Mitchell County has an East and West Lincoln township.

Monmouth, in Jackson County, is for the battle fought by Washington.

In Ida County, there are townships named for Grant, Hayes, Garfield; also for Blaine, and for Logan; one for Grover Cleveland, in Lyon County, and for Theodore Roosevelt, in Pocahontas County.

Other townships bear these names, Washington, Jefferson, Fayette (LaFayette), Marion, Decatur, Greeley, Sumner, Clay, Beacon, for Lord Beaconsfield, Pulaski and Fremont. Putnam, Fayette County, is for Israel Putnam. Douglas, Harrison County, is for Stephen A. Douglas.

Thirty-seven counties have a Union Township; fourteen have a Liberty. There is a Freedom, an Independence, and a Victory. These names represent the period of the Civil War. Otranto Township, Mitchell County, is for the hero of Horace Walpole's story, "The Castle of Otranto".

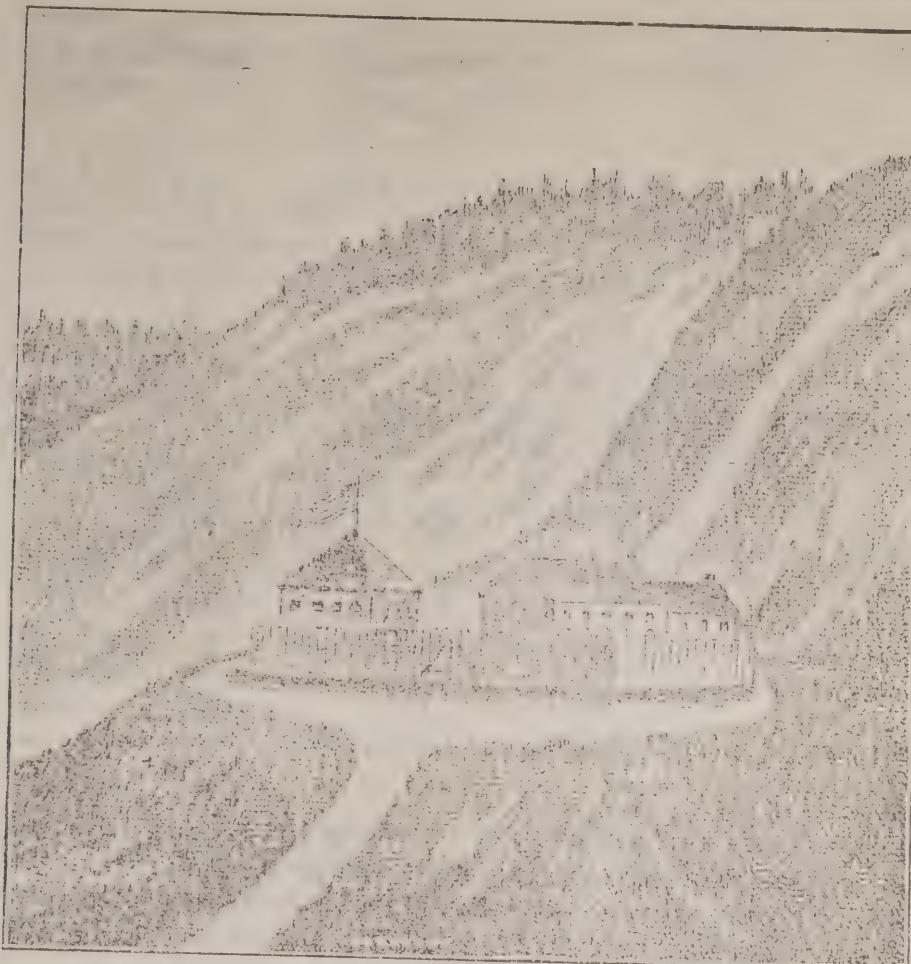
Other townships have these names. Fostoria, Geneva, Waterloo, New Buda, Norway and New Providence. Kedron, Woodbury county, is a Bible name.

The following counties offer lists of townships that are of

special interest: Plymouth, Fayette, Ida, Pocahontas, Pottawattamie, Sioux, Woodbury, Grundy, Kossuth, Monona, Page and others.

The pupils should make a study of the names of the townships in their own counties.

(See Census of Iowa, 1925, for a complete list of townships.)



OLD BLOCK HOUSE, FORT CROGHAN
Courtesy State Historical, Memorial and Art Dept: Iowa

Addenda II

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY AND COUNCIL BLUFFS

As originally created in 1847, Pottawattamie County embraced the territory now included in Mills, Fremont, Page, Tay-

ler, Adams, Montgomery, and Cass counties with portions of Ringgold, Union, Adair, Guthrie, Decatur and Harrison. The area of this county was, at that time, larger than the area of the state of Connecticut. With its present boundaries it is very nearly as large as the state of Rhode Island. In its present form, this county was organized in September, 1848. This date accounts for the fact that most of the counties carved out of the larger one, were named for heroes of the Mexican War.

In 1874, and again in 1876, attempts were made to divide this county into three. One was to be named Belknap and the other Grimes. Both attempts failed.

This county is the largest and the most fertile one in western Iowa. It is one of the two largest counties in the state. At the present time Kossuth County is the largest, with a fixed area. As Pottawattamie County borders on the Missouri River, the area might increase. In 1925, the area was 812 square miles.

This county takes its name from a tribe of Indians which belonged to the Algonquin family and originated, so far as we can learn, on the banks of Lake Huron. Members of this tribe lived for a while in Michigan, Indiana and northern Illinois. They were sent to southwestern Iowa about the year 1838. The government established a block-house fort on or near the present site of the Clausen mansion, East Pierre Street, Council Bluffs. This fort was erected not to protect the whites but to protect the Pottawattamie and other kindred tribes from the warring Sioux. The last group of these wanderers arrived in 1849 and the first ones to leave left in 1856 for their new home in Kansas and Oklahoma. (Cole's "History of Iowa" p. 153 and Hemers "History of Pottawattamie County," pp. 5, 6.)

"Under treaties made June 5 and 17, 1846, the Pottawattamies and the associated tribes of the Chippewas and Ottawas agreed to give up their lands along the Missouri, which they had occupied for about a decade. They were more peaceful than the Winnebagoes and their women were spoken of as the most modest and reserved among the tribes of Iowa". (Cole p. 219)

The Iowa tribe remained in the state for over a century. In our school histories, ten pages are given to the exploits of war where one page is given to the arts of peace. The Louisiana Purchase, for example, was the outstanding event in our national history between the adoption of the Constitution in 1787 and the Civil War in 1861. This purchase was consummated and possession secured December 20, 1803. The following year the government sent out the Lewis and Clark expedition to explore this new acquisition. This expedition made its actual start May 14, 1804, from Wood River opposite St. Louis.

Lewis and Clark were remarkable men. The former had served as private secretary to Thomas Jefferson. Each of these men kept a record and each made a map of the country explored. The log was carefully kept but the rivers change their courses so constantly and sometimes suddenly that it is difficult to interpret the log as to mileage and camping places. (See Coues "History of the Expedition," Vol. I pp. 3, 4, 5, 50, 51, 52, 54)

On July 22, they evidently camped somewhere near the present site of Bellevue, Nebr. Up to that time they had had no contact with Indians. They were anxious to hold a council with the leading tribes along the way. In the log of July 28, we read: "At one mile this morning we reached a bluff on the north" (Iowa side) "being the first highlands which approach the river on that side" (East side), "since we left Nadawa." (Nodaway River down in Missouri) "Above this is an island and a creek about fifteen yards wide, which as it has no name, we called Indian Knob." (This was not the Indian Creek of today.) (This might have been Pigeon Creek).

The party had met one boat load of Pawnee Indians on June 14, near what is now DeWitt, Missouri. But that band of Indians would have nothing to do with the explorers. The first Indians with whom they came in contact were three men of the Missouri tribe. They found these Indians near the present site of Council Bluffs. These Indians informed the party how to reach the Otos and the Missouris who were living over on the Nebraska side of the river, somewhere between the present site of Florence and the site of Ft. Calhoun. There are four reasons for the statement that this particular landing was on the Iowa side and very near the present site of Council Bluffs.

It was where the Missouri River came near the bluffs for the first time on the Iowa side since the party passed the mouth of the Nodaway. A government map made by Lewis and Clark confirms this statement. At that time the Missouri was running almost straight south from the Big Lake to Lake Manawa.

This landing was near where the Iowa Indians had been encamped some time before. Other history places this camp near the Mynster's Spring.

("History of Pottawattamie Co." Field & Reed Vol. I p. 5) (Brigham's "History of Iowa" Vol. I p. 53) See Coues Vol. I p. 61 (foot notes).

On July twenty-ninth they passed the mouth of the Boyer Creek, which is about twelve miles north of Council Bluffs (Iowa side). Then we read that the party crossed over to the Nebraska side. By a careful reading of the log, it is determined that the first Indians they conferred with were

met while on this landing of July 28 and 29. It was the meeting with these Indians, particularly with the one Missouri Indian that made it possible for the expedition to come in contact with the six chiefs on August 3, at the place known as Fort Calhoun. (See Coues Vol. I pp. 64, 65)

At first the term "Council Bluffs" was used to refer to the place of conference which is still uncertain. But the name Council Bluffs, used in the plural, was soon applied to the entire range of bluffs extending from Ft. Calhoun all the way down to the mouth of the River Platte. In time the name crossed over into Iowa. At that time there seems to have been a landing place near Mynster's Spring well known to the Indians and the French. Foot note 17, Coues Vol. I p. 61 locates this historic landing as, "at or near the future Ft. Croghan."

When soldiers came later to protect the Indians, they established a camp and called it Fort Kearny in honor of Captain Stephen Kearny, then this name was changed to Fort Fenwick and in 1837 to Croghan. The settlements near by were called Hart's Bluffs, Trader's Point, Councel Point, Miller's Hollow, Kanesville and then in 1853 the name was definitely fixed by the legislature as Council Bluffs.

There is a tradition that one of the adventurers who accompanied the Lewis and Clark expedition, for a part of the way at least, was none other than Samuel Wilson, who was later to be known the world over as Uncle Sam. In fact, in 1928, a Joint Resolution was introduced in the House asking for an appropriation of \$25,000 to erect a monument to the memory of this man. In the preamble, the statement is made that this Samuel Wilson was one of the men who accompanied the Lewis and Clark Expedition. (H. J. Res. 271, Apr. 13, 1928)

If this be true, then we can picture Captain Meriwether Lewis, Captain William Clark, Sergeant Charles Floyd, our Uncle Sam and this Missouri Indian dipping a cool draught of "Adams ale" from Mynster's Spring and drinking to the health of the future generations who would build the city of Councel Bluffs and settle in Iowa.

Addenda III

GENERAL JOHN CHARLES FREMONT THE MAP MAKER

There is a county and several townships in Iowa which bear the name, Fremont. Why was this name placed on the map? This name brings to our attention chapters of early history most interesting from a military, civic and literary point of view.

John C. Fremont, American soldier, map maker and statesman was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 31, 1813. He died in New York, July 13, 1890. He received an excellent education in his youth which enabled him to do many important things all through his life.

At twenty he was a government teacher of mathematics. He became a civil engineer and in this line of work he acquired the art of making maps. He was assigned to the Topographical Corps of the United States Army with the rank of Lieutenant.

In 1838-1839, he was assigned the task of exploring the region east of the Missouri River on to the British frontier. In this capacity he explored parts of Iowa and Minnesota. Later he led five exploration parties out into the great west. Three of these expeditions were under the direction and pay of the government. The other two were private adventures.

On one journey to the far west, Fremont discovered and climbed to the top of a very high peak which now bears his name. This peak is in the Wind River Range located in Wyoming. It attains an elevation of 13,790 feet and is snow capped all the year.

On his second exploration Fremont visited this same peak. Strictly speaking Fremont was not so much the "Pathfinder" as he was the, "Map maker". "When Fremont is called the 'Pathfinder' the historians make a mistake, for in truth he only found the path that had been made by others, Stuart, Ashley, Bonneville, Wyeth, Bridger, Carson, Lee, Whitman, and hundreds of pioneer pathbreakers. Fremont, the 'Map maker', would be a much more accurate title." (See XX p. 176) *

Fremont not only made accurate maps but he also kept carefully prepared records of the scenery as he traversed plains and prairies, mountain ranges and mountain passes, streams and the continental divide.

In 1838-1839, Fremont visited the Red Pipestone Quarries in southwestern Minnesota and gave an interesting description of this geological formation. It is quite well known now that Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, had access to this record when he wrote that immortal poem "The Song of Hiawatha". (1855) (J p. 187)

Longfellow's *Evangeline*, published in 1847, would not have been so replete with accurate descriptions of the great unknown west if the poet had not had access to the diary and record of General John C. Fremont which the explorer made

* Quoted by permission of the publishers, the Arthur H. Clark Company, from Grace Hebard's, "Pathbreakers from River to Ocean," 1933. (See XX p. 176)

as he traveled westward on his second expedition made in 1843-44. (See Map in XX p. 138) The title of this diary is "Fremont's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains", published in 1845.

In giving this master piece to the English world, entitled, "Evangeline," the poet of Cambridge, who had never been much farther west than the Hudson River, not only gave to the world one of the outstanding American love stories and, incidentally, informed us concerning a tragic chapter in the life of the Acadians, but the poet has also given to the people a splendid epic of American geography.

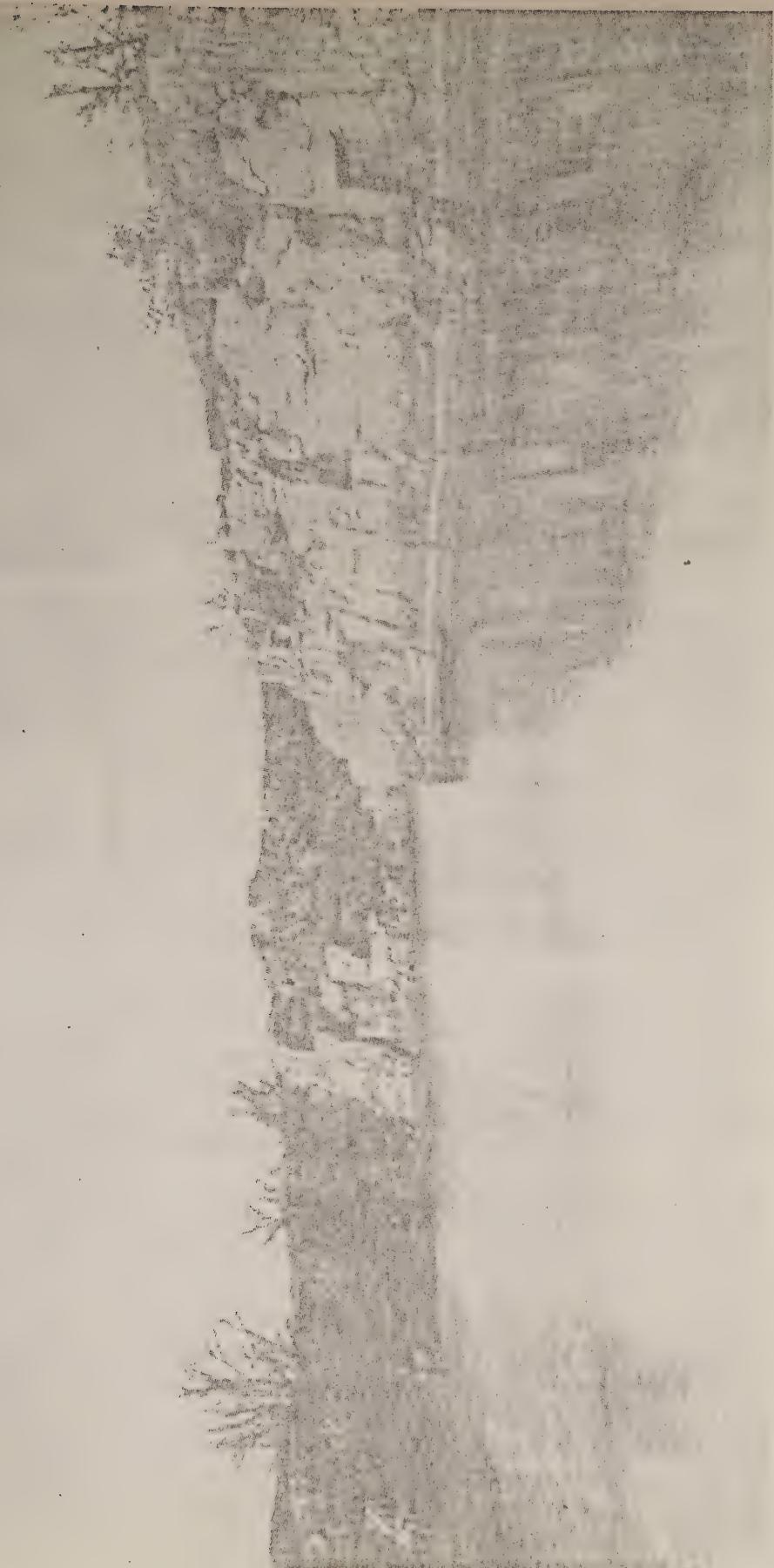
Wherever Gabriel or Evangeline wanders there is a minute description of scenery. Gabriel wanders in his loneliness away out into the regions of the land we now call Oregon. Overcome with restlessness, he begins his return trip to civilization. He follows the very trail, going eastward, which Fremont describes as he was leading his second expedition westward in 1843-44. Turn to Evangeline, Part II, Canto IV and read this portion again with a new interest as the poet describes the scenery of parts of Oregon, Idaho, central Wyoming and Colorado.

The poet describes the scenery just as you would see it today south of Fremont's peak. He makes mention of the Wind River Mountains and the Sweet Water Valley, "Where precipitate leaps the Nebraska" (Platte River). Reference is made to "The Billoway bays of grass ever rolling in shadow and sunshine". He refers to the bear as the anchorite of the desert and to "Winds that were weary with travel". Fountain-qui-bout is Fountain Creek in Colorado.

Thus we learn how it was that Fremont, The "Map Maker", secured the raw material from the great west out of which Longfellow, the poet, in New England, wove two magnificent tapestries—Evangeline and Hiawatha.

Find Fremont County on the map. It was a slice taken off Pottawattamie County in 1847.

General Fremont participated in the War with Mexico. He led the expeditions which secured California for the Union. As a reward for this service, he was made territorial governor of California. He served in the Civil War as a Major-general of volunteers. In 1856 he was a candidate for the presidency.



JASPER POOL, GITCHEE MANITO STATE PARK

Courtesy State Board of Conservation.

Addenda IV

GITCHIE MANITO STATE PARK

In Lyon County there has been discovered the oldest geological formation in the state, although this county was the latest to be settled by the whites. Any unusual manifestation of natural forces was recognized by the Indians as the presence of deity. Hence, the name given to this small area which contained the far famed "Jasper Pool". The white men called the lake "Jasper Pool" because it is enclosed by walls of pink and purple quartzite suggesting the jasper mentioned in the Book of Revelation 4:3 and again in Chapter 21:11, 19. But the entire area was called by the Indians "Gitchie Manito" which means "The Great Spirit".

Geologists inform us that there was at one time a range of mountains possible a mile high extending north and south in this region. This range seems to have been elevated, lowered to the level of the sea and again elevated. It was worn down by the action of the wind laden with sand doing its work like a sand blast. These processes of course covered a period of many millions of years. These hidden mountains constitute what is called in geology the Siouan range. This name is given because the Sioux Indians roamed this region in the early days of our history. There are several books which give us information concerning this hidden range, and other features of Gitchie Manito Park. Consult, "Public Parks of Iowa," by the State Board of Conservation, pp. 120-131 where we read, "No where, perhaps, on the face of the globe does there exist a bit of landscape more picturesque than where the three states meet". The three states referred to are Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa. This section is referred to by early explorers as "Coteau des prairies" which means the "Knife of the prairies". "Every great geologic process known has had a hand." (Ibid p. 131)

"The erosion forms...are well shown at Jasper Pool in Lyon County". (Samuel W. Beyer, geologist) "The people of Iowa are advised to know more of Jasper Pool". (See Academy of Science Vol. XXIV, p. 133)

The phrase, "Gitchie Manito" appears frequently in Longfellow's Song of Hiawatha. By reading the first seventy lines of Canto one, you have the suggestion that Hiawatha, Manito's prophet, visited not only the Red Pipe Stone Quarries of southwestern Minnesota which is a part of this Hidden Range, but that Hiawatha also visited Jasper Pool in Lyon County, Iowa.

"On the Mountains of the prairie,
 On the great Red Pipe Stone Quarrie.
 Gitchie Manito, the Mighty,
 He the Master of life descending,
 On the Red crags of the Quarrie
 Stood erect and called the nations.
 "Down the rivers o'er the prairies
 Came the warriors of the nations.
 Came the Delawares and the Mohawks.
 Came the Choctaws and Camanches
 Came the Shoshonies and Blackfeet.
 Came the Pawnees and O-ma-has
 Came the Mandans and Dacotahs
 Came the Hurons and the Ojibways.
 To the Mountains of the prairies
 To the great Red Pipi-stone Quarrie."

In Buena Vista County there is a township called, Nekomis. Just over the border in South Dakota there is a county called Minnehaha. So you see that we are on the hot trail of Hiawatha when we visit the Gitchie Manito State Park. It is not improbable to say that Hiawatha visited Iowa. (See "Public Parks of Iowa," p. 133) (See "Midland Monthly," Vol. V, April number pp. 292-296.)

HIAWATHA A REAL PERSON

A legend begins as an unwritten story and it may be all quite true. Frequently the daring deeds of several persons are related as though they had all been performed by some one of them in particular. Myths also become associated with strong characters just as the clouds cluster about the lofty mountain peaks. No matter how many clouds gather about a peak, the mountain is there just the same.

The, "Song of Hiawatha" by Longfellow, is founded on legends, traditions, sagas, and eddas, which have some historic certainty back of them.

There is far more evidence that the person known as Hiawatha was a real character than there is to the contrary.

Hiawatha was a chieftain of the clan, Tortoise, tribe, Mohawk. He was the son of Mudjekeewis, (West wind) and Wenonah, (First born daughter). He seems to have inherited certain characteristics from his grandmother, Nekomis, (Daughter of the moon).

According to some authorities his early home was in the region of the Pictured Rocks, Alger County, Michigan. Legendary dates are uncertain; but the "Handbook of American Indians" published by the Smithsonian Institute, gives the year 1570 as a probable date for some of his deeds.

According to tradition, this promising youth was called by Gitchie Manito to become his prophet of peace, whom he sent to teach the various tribes of North American Indians to farm, to make better boats, to discover useful medicines and to make pictures as a part of their language. Above all, this prophet was to preach peace to the nations.

The word, "Haienhwatha" was a title used by the Mohawk Indians. The actual meaning of the word is uncertain. The spelling of the word was changed and different meanings given from time to time.

The prophet began his life work by telling the people of his own tribe that they should learn to farm and not to fight. Now a prophet is not without honor save in his own house. His own people did not take kindly to his message so Hiawatha began to visit other tribes. He was kindly received and he was made an honorary chieftain by several tribes. This fact accounts for historians assigning him to different tribes.

He was at one time associated with the Ojibways or Chippewas. He is also mentioned as a chief of the Onondagas. The Oneidas adopted him and were among the first to accept, in part, the prophet's plan.

At a later date he visited the Conestoges or Susquehannas. This visit was made in the early spring of a year in which the rivers were freed from ice earlier than usual. The people of this tribe gave the prophet the credit for this deed of wonder and they said his title meant, in their language, "He makes the rivers flow". The Indians of the west gave another meaning to his name, saying that it meant, "The Wise Man".

Hiawatha seems to have been led by Gitchie Manito to make a very long pilgrimage to the far west. He had sown some good seed among the eastern tribes which in time bore good fruit. Years later, five of the tribes to whom Hiawatha had preached peace actually formed a league known as the Iroquois Confederation or the Five Nations. The tribes included in this first union were the Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas, Senecas and the Cayugas. Other tribes united with this league later. It is also an historic fact that many of these Indians became farmers. This was especially true of the Mohawks. This was the first, "League of nations" in the new world.

While on his mission in the far west, Hiawatha met the beautiful Minnehaha, (Laughing water). She was the daughter of the arrow head maker whose home was beside the famous water fall situated in the suburbs of the city we know today, as Minneapolis. Hiawatha married but one woman and by so doing he set this example to the other Indians.

The prophet needed some striking symbol to represent peace. In his travels, he visited what we now know as the Red Pipestone Quarries of southwestern Minnesota. He soon discovered that he could make pipes from the soft stone that would in time harden when exposed to the air. Once more he became a miracle man and he was greatly admired by all who came in contact with him.

About forty miles south of these quarries there is another wonder place called the Jasper Pool. This pool is a small lake enclosed in walls of crystal. Some geologists declare that this place is one of the most beautiful spots in all the world. This Pool of Jasper is now incorporated as one of the State Parks of Iowa located in Lyon County and is known as Gitchie Manitou State Park. There is reason to believe that Hiawatha visited this particular place also.

There is a township in Buena Vista County, Iowa, called, "Nokomis" and a county just over the state line in South Dakota called, "Minnehaha". When in the region of these three place names one has reason to believe that he is on the hot trail of Hiawatha.

According to the, "Song of Hiawatha", the prophet was seeking to contact the Pawnees and the Omahas. This would have brought him into the regions of Iowa along the Missouri River.

By reason of his intense religious zeal, his outstanding missionary ventures, his far famed influence and his legendary history, Hiawatha might well be called the, "St. Patrick of North American Indians".

For a further study of this subject the reader is referred to Schoolcraft, in his "Algic Researches," Vol. I pp. 134-137; and to his "History of the Indian Tribes of the United States," Part III, p. 314. See also the article in the "Encyclopedia Americana" under, "Pictured Rocks", also under "Indians" and under "Iroquois". Consult the "Handbook of American Indians" published by the Smithsonian Institute, Bureau of Ethnology, Vol. I p. 546. Consult, "Reader's Digest of Books." Macmillan Co. p. 399. "The realm of the ancient Siouan mountains is also famous in poetry and Indian lore. Principal scenes of Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha" are laid here." ("Public Parks of Iowa" p. 133.)



SOD HOUSE OF EARLY DAYS, IN A STORM
Courtesy State Historical, Memorial and Art Dept., Iowa

Addenda V

PRAIRIES OF IOWA AND THE NEW WORLD SYMPHONY

In the northeastern part of the state there is a settlement of Bohemians. Their towns are Protivin, named for a town in Bohemia, and Spillville, not far away. Both are inland towns. One in Howard and the other in Winneshiek counties.

In 1892, a distinguished Czech musician was called to New York to direct the National Conservatory of Music. His name and his music are well known to us today for this composer was none other than Antonin Dvorak, pronounced Devor-zhak. He spent parts of his summer vacation with his fellow countrymen out in Iowa. It is said that he had in mind the ambition to create an American national music.

While touring America, Dvorak gathered impressions from the bustling cities, from the negro melodies and spirituals, from Indian folk-lore songs and also from the expansive silent prairies of Iowa. He was impressed with the culture of the common people of the great mid-west. All these influences find expression in what the composer called a "Symphony from the New World, in E Minor".

It is a well established fact that Dvorak composed parts of this New World Symphony while he was visiting at Spillville. This composition is recognized as one of the most famous symphonies of the whole world.

Dvorak gave the world 150 compositions, but he excelled in his symphonies. Some of his impressions of prairie life are what is called in geography the Siouan range. This name is reflected in the "Stringed Quartet in F Major", opus 96, 1893, and in "The Quartet in E Flat", opus, 97, 1893. The, "Indian's Lament" is by the same composer.

The Humoresque expresses the joy he felt as he anticipated his return to his native land. But the prairies of Iowa, silent except for the song of the meadow lark, had made a deep impression on the mind of the world-famed composer.

Addenda VI

SUGGESTIONS FOR RESEARCH

When states are divided into counties these divisions are very large. As populations increase, the larger counties are subdivided. You will remember the story of Pottawattamie County. (See Addenda). Let us suppose that in time to come there are five new counties to be designated, organized and named by the legislature. We shall also suppose that some of the girls and boys now in the grades will be the members of those legislatures. In case you were, which of the names in the following list would you select for these five new counties?

1. HOOVER, in honor of Herbert C. Hoover, who is the only president who was born in Iowa. During the World War, Mr. Hoover was placed in charge of the Belgian Relief work and other similar organizations, which were instrumental in saving the lives of millions in Europe. (G pp. 344-351) (U Vol. II p. 296)
2. JOLIET, in honor of Louis Joliet who was the companion of Father Marquette. These two were the first white men to visit the land we now call Iowa. (C pp. 8, 12, 16)
3. NAWASA, as a tribute to the Indian mother who saved her papoose by swimming the Mississippi River with her child in her teeth, during the battle of Bad Axe River, fought early in August, 1832. (F p. 43, 44)
4. TWO-SCARS, for the chief named Two-Sears who was the papoose saved by his mother Nawasa. He had two deep scars in his neck. (F pp. 43, 44)
5. RANT-CHE-WAI-ME, pronounced Rant-she-wi-me, in honor of the distinguished wife of Mahaska. This wife visited Washington. Her portrait was painted and suggested the aboriginal Madonna. Read again the paragraph concerning the Iowa Indians. (See G pp. 111, 114, 116) (C pp. 57, 117)

6. **STREET**, in honor of Government Agent General Joseph M. Street, who took such an outstanding interest in the welfare of the Indians in Iowa. Some of the Chiefs who knew him wanted to be buried beside him. (See History of Wapello in Gue's History, Vol. I p. 91) (C pp. 174, 175)
7. **HIAWATHA**, for the prophet of Manito who came to the distant west to induce all Indians to give up war. He is the hero of Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha." It is probable that Hiawatha visited the Jasper Pool in the Gitchie Manito State Park. (W pp. 130, 131)
8. **BLOOMER**, in memory of Amelia Bloomer an early suffrage worker in Iowa. (C p. 456)
9. **CATLIN**, for George Catlin, a distinguished painter of Indian life. He visited Iowa in the early days. He was also an author and traveler. About the year 1840 he exhibited 500 of his pictures in Europe. These paintings and pen pictures attracted much attention. The front piece in this book entitled, "The Iowa" was one, first engraved and published in London. (C pp. 115, 193) (E Vol. I p. 55) (P)
10. **DeSMET**, as a memorial to Father Pierre DeSmet, Belgian missionary to the Indians of the mid-west. He took particular interest in the members of the Pottawattamie tribe. There is a tablet to his memory on East Broadway and State Street, Council Bluffs. (C p. 219)
11. **DVORAK**, as a tribute to Antonin Dvorak who was the noted Bohemian composer called to America to direct the National Conservatory of Music in New York City. He spent his summer vacations at Protovin, in Howard County, and at Spillville, in Winneshiek. While visiting in Iowa, he received inspirations which he has woven into his New World Symphony, and other compositions. (See Addenda under Prairies of Iowa).
12. **NAUASIA**, sometimes called Nemaqua, was the daughter of Black Hawk. While this distinguished Chief was a warrior and always stood loyal to his people, yet he was a very good man of peace as well. The Rev. Cutting Marsh, who was a missionary to the Indians, visited the home of Black Hawk and spoke in glowing terms of the beautiful life. This chief was not a polygamist. He discouraged polygamy among his people. The missionary writes, that he "Never before witnessed such a specimen of neatness and good order in any Indian lodge."

Nauasia, or Nemaqua, was considered by many as the most beautiful of all Indian women. She was a great favorite wherever she appeared in public. (C pp. 117, 118)

13. **LEWIS AND CLARK**. Strange to say, so far as we can learn, there are no places in Iowa named in honor of either

Captain Meriwether Lewis or Captain William Clark, except a state park in Monona County. These two were splendid men.

We venture the statement that Captain Lewis was the first member of the Masonic Order to visit Iowa. Lieutenant Zebulon Pike visited Iowa a year later. A hill is named in his honor.

Addenda VII

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Suppose there should be a demand for the change of the names of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. What names would you suggest? A Spaniard discovered the Mississippi near its mouth, and a Frenchman discovered it up toward the headwaters. Who were these two explorers?

In the early days there were some disagreements and possibly some fighting over a boundry line between Missouri and Iowa. This incident is sometimes referred to as the "Honey War". Why was this name used? (F p. 61)

In 1863, Robert T. Lincoln, son of the martyred president, married a young woman from Iowa. Who was this young woman? What county seat in Iowa was named for her distinguished father? What was the connection between the president and this distinguished man from Iowa? (C p. 381 Note at foot of the page)

Which are the two largest counties in the state? Is there a possibility that the smaller of these two might some day become the larger? How could this take place? (See Addenda under Pottawattamie County)

Where did Lewis and Clark first come in contact with the Indians? How many different titles have been given to the Tribe, Iowa? (See Addenda VIII). How many names have been given to the city now known as Council Bluffs?

What early explorer of Iowa has a county named after him in Iowa and a mountain peak named for him in Wyoming?

Which one of the presidents was born in Iowa?

How many counties were named for signers of the Declaration of Independence?

How many counties were named for the Presidents?

How many counties have Indian names?

Which county has a place name which indicates the geog-

raphical center of the state?

Which governments of Europe have laid claim to the land of Iowa?

Which county was at one time larger than the state of Connecticut?

Which presidents have townships named in their honor?

Which county is named for an Indian and had a township named for her father who was a chief, and a town for her husband who was an Englishman?

The name of what tribe suggests a common food introduced to the early settlers of America by the Indians?

An interesting question for debate is, "Was Hiawatha a real character?"

Another question for debate is "Resolved that the white people have been more dishonest and more cruel toward the Indians than the Indians have been toward the Whites, in Iowa."

What efficient Army officer and explorer has a bluff in Iowa and a mountain peak in Colorado named in his honor?

Some of the counties have double townships which may, in time, be divided. If you had the authority to name five of these new townships, what five names would you select?

What Indian woman of Tribe Iowa was best known among the cultured people of the eastern states? How is this woman remembered in Washington D. C. today?

Here is a suggestion for an essay, "What are some of the advantages that come from the study of place names?

Of all the Indians whose names appear on the map of Iowa which one is best known to the English speaking world?

Name ten important persons who visited Iowa just for a short time.

Name ten names on the map of Iowa taken from the Bible.

Addenda VIII

THE IOWA TRIBE

VARIOUS NAMES GIVEN AND POSSIBLE DATES

Few nations or tribes if any have had so many different names assigned to them as have been given to the Tribe we call, "The Iowa". By consulting a book entitled "Little Histories of

North American Indians" (The Iowa) by W. H. Miner, you will find some interesting information concerning the various names by which this tribe has been known. Under Appendix C, and the heading, "Iowa Synonymy", you will see that there have been at least 113 names. In many instances the real difference is simply a matter of spelling, but there is also considerable difference in the meaning as well. Different names are translated to mean, "Sleepy ones", Dusky Face", "Dusty Head" etc. But the interpretation that seems to be best established is, "This is the place", as has been mentioned in the beginning of this treatise. (D Vol. I p. 67) (E Vol. I p. 7)

All early dates of Indian history are uncertain. Their calendars were so different from ours that it is quite difficult to interpret a date from one into the language of the other. From Gue's History Vol. I p. 67, we quote, "As far back as the history of the Iowa nation has been traced by Schoolcraft and others, it is found that this tribe migrated fifteen times. It appears to have moved in about 1693 from the vicinity of the Great Lakes to near the mouth of Rock River (Across from Davenport) and some years later to the Iowa. The next move was to the Des Moines Valley, in the vicinity of Van Buren, Wapello and Davis counties. Many years later the Iowas journeyed through the southern and western Iowa, up the Missouri Valley into Dakota. For several years they lived near the red pipe stone quarries in the valley of the big Sioux River, roaming over into northwestern Iowa as far as Spirit Lake and upper valleys of the Little Sioux and the Des Moines Rivers". Then we read that they wandered into southeastern Nebraska, northern Missouri and back again into Iowa.

The historian, Cole, in his "History of the Iowa People" p. 57, writes "But they were sufficiently identified with the state that was named after them. Father Marquette located them (The Iowas) within its present boundaries (Iowa) in 1673 and the Americans found them on the Des Moines when they entered the land."

In "Little Histories of North American Indians," pages 10 and 11, you will find in the foot notes that Father Louis Andre came to Green Bay, Wisconsin in 1671 and refers to the Iowas (by another name) as living about 200 leagues from that place. This would indicate that the Iowas migrated west and south at an early date. Father Zenobius Membre in 1689 located the Otos and Iowas some place west of the mouth of the Wisconsin River. Perrot, 1685, located the Pahoutet (Iowas) on the plains in the vicinity of the Pawnee. Father Marquette associated the Pahoutets with the Otos and the Mahas (Omahas) and locates them on the Missouri River. The date of this map of Marquette was about 1674-1679. (See Little Histories, Introduction page XXII). From this reference we learn that "When Le

Seur first supplied these Indians, (The Iowas) with fire-arms in 1700, they were situated at the extreme headquarters of the Des Moines River". This would locate them in southern Minnesota not far from the Iowa boundries of today. At one time a portion of southern Minnesota was considered a part of the territory of Iowa. It would seem that the Iowas were in and out of the present boundries of our state and this makes all dates more or less uncertain. There is evidence, however, that this tribe has been very closely associated with the Iowa country since about the year 1700.

Addenda IX

POCAHONTAS

According to some historians the distinguished daughter of Powhatan was at first given the name Matoake or Mataoka, which meant "Snow feather". Later on, when it became evident that this maiden was to be the constant friend of the whites her name was changed to Pocahontas which meant, "A stream flowing between two rocky hills". ("Romantic America" pp. 86, 87)

This name seems to have been given in prophecy to the effect that this maiden was to become the connecting link between the Red men and the White race. This Indian princess was also known as the queen of Appamattox.

For another story for the meaning of the word Pocahontas, see "Historic Girlhoods" by Holland, Chapter VII, page 95.

For other references to the name and for a picture of this Indian princess, see "Indian Tribes of North America," Thomas L. McKenney.

Pocahontas was a member of tribe Chickahominy, Powhatan her father being the far famed chief. One meaning for the name of this tribe is, "The land of much grain". (A p. 79) Other authorities say that this name comes from the Indian word, "Auhuminea" which means parched or hulled Indian corn. According to the "Standard Dictionary" our word, "Hominy" comes from the name of this tribe. (B Vol. I p. 259) The word Powhatan means, "At the falls". (A p. 252)

For a poem by Samuel B. Evans on Legend of Spirit Lake, see "Annals of Iowa," 1862, page 23.

Addenda X

A MOST REMARKABLE JOURNEY

A cry came from Macedonia, "Come over and help us". We hastened to her relief. Before we had concluded this pilgrimage, we had visited, Madrid, Rome, Attica, Rhodes, Palmyra, Sharon, crossed Jordan, visited Hebron, Persia, on up to Volga, saw Moscow, Warsaw, back to Hamburg, Unter der Linden, visited Guttenburg, Hanover, Westphalia, Coburg, Luxemburg, Vienna, Waterloo, Paris, Lourdes, Sedan, Lyons, Denmark, Oxford, Cambridge, Chelsea, Manchester, Birmingham, Dorchester, Afton, Adair, Argyle, Calcedonia, Dundee, Glasgow, Belfast, Toronto, Plymouth, New London, Hartford, Saratoga, Troy, down the Hudson to Brooklyn, Princeton, on to Washington, Georgetown, Arlington, Mt. Vernon, Shenandoah, Fredericksburg, Yorktown, Pocahontas, Monticello.

After refreshments at Battle Creek, we sped on to Toledo, Akron, Columbus, Homestead, St. Joseph, and Dallas.

Another spin around the horn and we had journeyed to Fairbanks, Siam, Pekin, Canton, Manilla, Sidney, Samoa, back to Brazil, through Peru, on up to Montezuma, then a short cut to Dakota City.

The greatest speed was attained when we skipped along from Atlantic to Pacific in about two hours, passing through, enroute, Wyoming, Denver, Ogden, Nevada and California, winding up at Pacific, near Plattsmouth.

In all these marvelous meanderings, we were never outside the boundaries of the state of Iowa.

Essay by Corning Hills, a pupil at
Abraham Lincoln High School,
April, 1935.

In the story given above, what nations are visited?

Addenda XI

SOME INDIAN NAMES USED IN THIS STUDY WHICH ARE NOT PLACE NAMES ON THE MAP OF IOWA

Cayugas, (Tribe) means "Open country".

Cha-ki-shi, Indian maiden, "A bear in a den, room for itself only".

Chickahominy, (See addenda under Pocahontas No. IX p. 75).

Chippewa means the same as Mohawk "Eater of wild meat".

Cheyenne (Tribe) "Alliens" so called by the Sioux.

Choctaw (Tribe) "Cave people".

Conestagos (Tribe) "Crooked stream".

Dakota (Tribe) "Allies". Confederation of the Sioux.

Fontenelle, a chief of the Omahas, The French for little fountain.

Hiawatha, the prophet of Manito. (See addenda IV p. 65)

Huron (Tribe) "Wild boar". (A p. 64)

Iroquois, a federation of tribes. The word means, "Extended Lodge".

Kennebec, township in Mononah County. The word means, "Long lake".

Mandan (Tribe) "The people".

Mohawk (Tribe) "Eater of wild meat" or "Dwellers by the great trees".

Ojibway (Tribe), "Cave people".

Oneida (Tribe), "Everlasting star".

Onondagas (Tribe) "Top of the hill" or "Hill people".

Ottawas (Tribe), "Traders". (B Vol. II p. 167)

Ponca (Tribe) "Medicine",

Seminole (Tribe), "The run away".

Susquehanna (Tribe), "A Crooked stream". (B Vol. I p. 335)

Wenonah or Winonah, mother of Hiawatha "The first born daughter".

Addenda XIII

POSTAGE STAMPS OF INTEREST TO IOWANS

A list of postage stamps of interest to Iowans includes stamps picturing any of the seventeen presidents whose names appear on the map as place names. In addition to the presi-

dents, there have been stamps issued with pictures of Franklin, Lafayette, Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Pulaski.

The following stamps issued in 1898 are quite valuable today. They feature the Mid-west in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Exposition held in Omaha in 1898. They are, Marquette on the Mississippi (One cent green); Farming in the west, (Two cent red); Indian hunting buffalo, (Four cent orange); Fremont on the Rocky Mountains, (Five cent dark-blue). The issue of 1904 commemorates the Louisiana Purchase and include, Livingston, (One cent green); Jefferson (Two cent red); Monroe (Three cent violet); McKinley (Five cent dark-blue); a map (Ten cent red). The Lexington-Concord of 1925 (Two cent red) bears the title, Birth of Liberty. The Battle of Saratoga 1927 is a two cent carmen-rose.

In 1928 the government issued a special stamp of Washington at Prayer at Valley Forge (Two cent red); and in 1929 a memorial to Gen. Anthony Wayne, (Two cent carmen-rose). The stamp featuring Gen. Pulaski (Two cent red) was issued in 1929.

The Yorktown stamp was issued in 1931 (Three cent red). The Arbor Day stamp commemorates the planting of trees in the mid-west, and was issued in 1932. (Two cent red). In that same year a Daniel Webster memorial was issued, (Three cent violet). The stamp which features the explorations of Nicolet, 1934, is a three cent purple. The Map of the Oregon Trail was issued in 1936 (Three cent purple). Three Army and Navy Stamps were issued in 1936-37. Each of these issues features men whose names appear on the map of Iowa. The government has issued 125 stamps with Washington's picture. In 1932 the government printed over seven billion stamps pertaining to the Washington Bicentennial.

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NOTE: The names of all battles are listed under "BATTLES". The wars are listed under "WARS". The names of forty-two Indian tribes are listed under "INDIANS". The addenda on pages 76, 77, and 78 are not indexed.

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